



THE HEALTH OF
BLACKPOOL

1961



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL



Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1961

BY

David W. Wauchob

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL HEALTH COMMITTEE
(As constituted 31st December, 1961)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN C. CROSS, J.P.

Council Members on the nomination of the General Purposes Committee :

Chairman :

Alderman J. H. HESSEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor K. MASSEY.

Ald. W. STEVENSON.

Coun. Mrs. J. ROBINSON, J.P.

Coun. E. BIBBY.

Coun. J. STANHOPE.

Coun. J. J. HARRISON.

Coun. A. E. WALTON.

Coun. C. NUTTALL, F.C.A.

2 Council Members on nomination of Education Committee :

Coun. A. SAGAR.

VACANT.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool and Fylde Division of B.M.A.

R. E. N. TATTERSALL,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

C. S. PHILIP, M.B., Ch.B.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool Executive Council :

C. H. MacKEITH, F.R.I.B.A.

P. VARLEY, M.P.S.

5 Non-Council Members (Women) on nomination of Corporate Members:

Mrs. J. HENSON, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. SHUTTLEWORTH

Mrs. E. REVELL.

Miss A. M. HAWORTH.

Mrs. H. ROBINSON.

1 Non-Council Member on nomination of Local Dental Committee :

T. D. BOLTON, L.D.S.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee :

Mrs. A. DEAKIN.

J. A. WHITEHOUSE, J.P.

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN C. CROSS, J.P.

Chairman :

Councillor H. W. BARNES.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor A. E. STUART, J.P.

Coun. A. ASHWORTH.

Coun. E. HARWOOD.

Coun. G. E. BAGULEY.

Coun. H. W. HEMSWORTH.

Coun. E. BIBBY.

Coun. K. MASSEY.

Coun. T. BOX.

Coun. Mrs. M. RILEY, J.P.

Coun. W. COCKER.

Coun. J. P. RODGER.

Coun. H. COCKETT.

Coun. J. STANHOPE.

Coun. R. CRAWFORD.

Coun. W. TURNER.

Coun. L. GREENWOOD.

Coun. J. WALSH.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

(As at 31st December, 1961)

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

DAVID W. WAUCHOB, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

HERBERT JAMES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H.

First Assistant School Medical Officer :

MARY B. FALLOWFIELD JOEL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers :

KATHLEEN BALL, M.B., Ch.B.

MARIE-JOYCE RIBCHESTER, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh),
L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow).

IVOR JAMES COPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).

GILLIAN PATRICIA FORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (London).

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant : JOHN A. BENTLEY, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant : R. PRYAR, A.C.C.S.

Section Senior Clerks : J. A. BRIERLEY.
R. DOWLING.
J. RICHARDSON.
F. CURWEN.

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health : Miss N. BROWN.

Male Clerks : Mr. D. A. EASTWOOD.
Mr. J. COOKSON.

Female Clerks : Miss K. HULLAH. Mrs. E. A. PARKINSON
Miss M. TOPPING. Miss E. B. ROBINSON
Miss M. BROMLEY. Miss J. ROBINSON.
Miss S. A. CHEERS. Miss B. SHOREMAN.
Mrs. P. R. EDMONDSON. Mrs. B. SWIFT.
Mrs. B. MARTIN. Miss M. BRAIN.

Shorthand Typists : Miss I. WILKINSON.
Miss M. DEARDEN.
Mrs. M. WILKS (nee ROBEY).

Telephonist : Mrs. E. M. REID.

HOME NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and

Superintendent Nursing Officer : Miss W. BARLOW, S.R.N., R.F.N.
S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Midwives :

V. E. AINSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
E. CURD, S.C.M., S.E.N.
I. DUXBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
L. HILL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
S. MARQUIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses :

P. E. ADAMS, S.R.N.
D. BENNETT, S.R.N.
I. M. CLAYTON, S.R.N.
S. E. COOPER, S.R.N.
I. DEWHURST, S.R.N.
C. DOBSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.
H. F. EARNSHAW, S.R.N.
R. ELLIOTT, S.R.N.
D. C. FOSTER, S.R.N.
E. GREATEOREX, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
G. HINDLE, S.R.N.
M. HOWARTH, S.R.N.
M. McROY, S.R.N., R.F.N.
A. W. PRIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M.
N. ROE, S.R.N.
L. M. ROBINSON, S.R.N.
E. ROOTH, S.R.N.
M. ROSSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Q.I.D.N., M.T.D.
A. SCOTT, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
D. WEBSTER, S.R.N.
E. YOUNG, S.R.N.

Male District Nurses :

J. H. RENNIE, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
G. S. ROLLINSON, S.R.N.

HEALTH VISITING

Superintendent Health Visitor/
School Nurse : Miss C. R. RYAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nurs-
ing Admin. (P.H.) Cert.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Mrs. A. BRINING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Mrs. E. M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. W. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss C. HARDMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss A. R. HICKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. B. MARSDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., S.I.
Miss M. PARTINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
Mrs. M. PATCHETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. RYDER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D. SALISBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss P. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V.

Student Health Visitors : Miss R. E. GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. HARRAP, S.R.N., M.S.S.Ch.
Miss L. M. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. GRIME, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clinic Nurses : Mrs. M. HATTON, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. E. PARKER, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. DANIA, S.R.N.
Miss F. A. BEESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. E. TWEED, S.R.N.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector : JOHN PICKARD, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (d).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : A. DANIEL, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (c).

Chief Meat and Food Inspector : T. W. LOMAX, (a), (b).

Specialist Meat Inspector : R. WRIGHT, M.R.S.H.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.,
(a), (b), (c).

Specialist Smoke Inspector : L. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I.,
(a), (b), (c), (d).

District Public Health Inspectors : E. SMITH, (a).
W. MOISTER, (a).
E. W. BURROWS, (a), (b).
J. PARKINSON, (a), (b).
L. W. ORMROD, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
J. GIBSON, M.R.S.H., A.I.P.H.E.,
M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
J. L. ROSCOE, M.B.E., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
D. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
E. L. COBB, (a), (Supernumerary).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors : I. S. MILLER.
R. HEBDEN.

Pestologist : A. H. HOWARD, F.Z.S., M.S.A.P.,
A.R.S.H.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

Abattoirs Superintendent : W. RILEY, (a), (b).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Welfare Officers : Mr. T. DOUGLAS.
Mrs. M. AITKEN.
Mr. E. HAMBLETON.
Mr. E. BOUND.

Junior Training Centre :	
Supervisor :	Mrs. L. C. M. A. PRYAR, Dip.N.A.M.H.
Assistants :	Mrs. M. G. GRIFFITHS. Miss K. PARR, Dip.N.A.M.H. Miss P. THOMPSON. Miss M. HESSEY.
Handicraft Instructor :	Mr. H. J. DODD
Belmont House (Mental Health Hostel).	
Resident Warden :	Mr. D. HUNT, S.R.N.
Resident Assistant Warden :	Mrs. B. HUNT.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Supervisor :	Mrs. I. PARTINGTON.
Assistant Supervisor :	Mrs. H. SUTTON-THOMPSON.

LIGHT TREATMENT

Physiotherapists :	Miss S. J. CARROLL, M.C.S.P. (To commence 2.1.62) Mrs. B. CHESTER, M.C.S.P. Mrs. W. SHORE, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)
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DAY NURSERY

Matron :	Miss M. WHITEHEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M.A.
Deputy Matron :	Miss N. ATKINSON.
Assistant :	Miss RYAN.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer :	Mr. F. DIXON.
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PUBLIC ANALYST

Public Analyst	Mr. J. G. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Deputy Public Analyst	Mr. R. SINAR, B.Phar., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

- (a) Cert. of R.S.H. and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.
- (b) Cert. of R.S.H. for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Cert. of R.S.H. for Smoke Inspection.
- (d) Cert. of Sanitary Science.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and
the Related Health Services Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health affords a valuable opportunity to review the factors affecting the health of the community entrusted to local authorities. It is essential that this study should be undertaken in a critical manner, as the responsibilities are great, and the ability of local authorities to meet the needs for the health service and satisfy the demands of the community is on trial.

Early in the year Dr. D. P. W. Roberts terminated his appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and on the 1st May, 1961 we welcomed to the staff as his successor Dr. H. James.

It is difficult to define in figures the extent of such care in relation to the actual need, or to hazard conclusions about future trends except in the vaguest generalities. Urgent research is needed to establish desirable ratios of social services, and it should be remembered that these are not directly related to income and property. The recent legislation has laid increasing emphasis on care in the community, but one of the reasons for the National Health Service was inequality of the services in different areas throughout the country. How this is to be avoided in the future will require active interest of everyone in the community, and particularly of those who accept responsibility for the vulnerable groups, especially those who because of extremes of age or infirmity are unable to make themselves heard or shape their own destiny. It is hoped, therefore, that this Annual Report will, in the words of the passport application form, present a picture that is a true likeness of ourselves. Community health should not be equated in terms of pounds and pennies, but it cannot be claimed that in an area where the population has one in five over pensionable age, the services are adequate when the amount spent by the local authority on health services is £1,043 per thousand of the population, and the average for all County Boroughs is £1,400.

During the last three years, however, there has been a considerable acceleration of provision of services. This can be seen by consideration of those facilities which have been made available and extended. New provisions include a Chiropody Service, a night sitter-in service, a Mental Health Hostel, Meals-on-Wheels for the chronically ill, a Junior Training Centre, a Youth Club, a Psychiatric Social Club, contribution towards swimming facilities for spastic and polio cases, financial assistance to St. John Ambulance Brigade, and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic established at South Shore. In the existing services there has been considerable expansion—the Home Helps, Ambulances and ante-natal sessions. In addition there has been integration with the School Medical Services, which has allowed greater flexibility and increased interest for the staff of both the School Medical Services and the Health Services. There has also been instituted a system of training of health visitors and district nurses, and car allowances and assisted car purchase made available for nursing staff. In addition, Junior Training Centre staff have been sent on courses to gain their diplomas of the National Association of Mental Health. One of the members of the staff of the Health Department has been successful in obtaining the Psychiatric Social Workers' Certificate, and has been seconded to Child Guidance work.

These show the efforts that have been made to vary and adapt the Health Service to meet the aspirations of society in this area. It could be claimed that these are gratifying results towards a reasonably satisfactory service which has still some way to go before it reaches the optimum.

In this foreword no attempt is made to examine in detail all aspects of the work of an all-purpose Health authority. It is intended to follow the practice of former years and concentrate on special problems and highlights, and the details can be found in the body of the Report. Statistics made available by the Registrar General, whilst they are unable to provide a complete picture of the health of the community, do provide an opportunity for comparison of some of the factors with other areas.

Although the total number of births continued to increase, there is an apparent drop in the birth rate due to the rise in the estimated population based on the Registrar General's figures. This increase in the number of births can be expected to continue as the post-war bulge in the population is now leaving school and reaching marriageable age. Unfortunately it is anticipated that the illegitimate birth rate will show a rise proportionate to the general increase.

The 1961 figures show an increase in the number of stillbirths, but in considering these it must be remembered that it is often a matter of chance whether a child is stillborn or born alive only to succumb soon after birth, and therefore more attention is now being paid to the perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand total live and stillbirths). This figure of 35.8 shows an increase on the previous year's figure of 32.9 which was then identical with that for England and Wales. Variations of this order can be expected when dealing with comparatively small figures, but the situation does not give cause for complacency. Continued co-operation between the Consultant Paediatrician and the Consultant Pathologist have resulted in post mortem examinations being carried out on 26 of the 29 neo-natal deaths. During the past five years autopsies have been carried out on 90 per cent. of the perinatal deaths occurring in the area. The problem is a complicated one, but it is proposed to continue with further investigation in co-operation with the Consultant Paediatrician and Pathologist.

The population trend as recorded by figures received from the Registrar General received a sharp check. The population rose from an estimated mid-year figure of 143,530 to 150,000. The final figure of the 1961 census is not yet available, but it is considered that the present estimate is more realistic than that which had been used during the previous years. This increased basic population will cause a corresponding alteration in those rates which had previously been based on the population of the Borough.

Deaths in the Borough from all causes numbered 2,581. Almost 72 per cent. of these occurred in the age groups 65 years and over. As the proportion of this group in the population is steadily increasing, an increase in the standardised death rate can therefore be expected.

Deaths from cancer continued to increase and at 459 are the highest yet recorded. The 98 deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus show a 100 per cent. increase during the last ten years. Obviously still greater efforts will have to be made to draw the public's attention to the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Deaths due to circulatory diseases follow the national trend, and there was an increase in coronary heart disease from 448 in 1960 to 497 last year.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 18 last year to 25. Most of these occurred in the 45 to 65 age group, and indicate that continued vigilance is still necessary to ensure the ultimate disappearance of this disease from the community.

Again it is a pleasure to report that there have been no cases of diphtheria for the past eleven years and for the third successive year there has been no case of poliomyelitis. The 22 cases of whooping cough notified during the year are the lowest ever recorded.

During the year however we did have a sharp epidemic of diarrhoea and vomiting occurring during the months of August and September.

The continued reduction in diseases of bacterial origin accentuates the increasing importance of those due to viruses. The environment is always changing. This affects the evolution not only of man but also of disease-producing organisms, and the Public Health Services must always be alert to an increase in virulence or a modification of resistance to antibiotics or other therapeutic agents. During November vaccination was offered and accepted by large numbers of the Public Health Department, fortunately anticipating the outbreak which occurred in 1962.

The midwifery nursing service had another full year. There were 432 home confinements, which has shown a steady increase over the past few years, being almost 100 more than in 1955. In addition the midwives themselves were actively engaged in providing care at ante-natal clinics for mothers who subsequently had their confinements in Victoria Hospital or at Glenroyd.

The tendency for earlier discharge from maternity hospitals, although not widely practised in this area, is putting an increased strain on the midwifery service. It is evident, therefore, that an increase in the establishment of midwives will be necessary in the coming year.

It is regretted that two deaths associated with pregnancy occurred in the Borough during the year. As one of these was associated with a rare liver complaint and it is doubted whether any medical treatment could have prevented this death, and the other resulted in a verdict of acquittal of manslaughter—attempt to procure abortion—it is felt that neither of these cases could be attributed to inadequate or inefficient ante-natal care.

At the beginning of the year arrangements were made for the routine urine testing of newly born infants for the presence of phenylketonuria. This is at present being carried out at about six weeks old. In view of new and later information it may be that the timing of this test will have to be altered.

The early ascertainment of deafness in young babies has received considerable attention, and arrangements are being made for courses of in-service training to be developed in the next year. These are mainly screening tests, but have been helpful in the early detection of the case which required treatment.

The programme of immunisation against the preventable diseases continues to be vigorously pursued. It is important that the information that a child has been actively immunised against tetanus should be made available to the hospital and discussion has taken place with the object of determining a better method of passing on this information.

A campaign for immunisation against poliomyelitis was inaugurated early in the year. A mobile clinic was brought to the town and staffed by doctors and nurses from the Health Department. This was stationed at various prominent sites in the town. The wholehearted co-operation of everyone concerned ensured that the venture was a success.

Heavy demands continued to be made on the Ambulance Service and it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of wasted journeys. Many of these are unavoidable, in that calls have been made in good faith by members of the public for victims of what are thought to have been severe accidents, but the ambulance has not been required on its arrival. In addition, other journeys are wasted due to absence of patients, for various reasons, from the address where they are said to reside. Generally false alarm calls appear in cycles, and there may be some significance that the peaks of these usually coincide with school holidays.

During August the Ambulance Service had to give assistance at a major emergency which resulted from the rail crash at Wootton, just outside the Borough boundary. This gave an opportunity to try out emergency measures which had been developed in co-operation with other services, and it is pleasing to report that the efficiency of both nursing and ambulance staff was quickly demonstrated. It is very gratifying to know that the organisation can be adapted to cope with emergencies of this nature.

The initiative of the Ambulance staff in providing their members with a rifle range is to be commended. Besides providing a social centre for members of the Ambulance staff and their families, it has also encouraged visits from neighbouring Ambulance Services. These contacts with associates doing the same work have been to the considerable advantage of everyone concerned.

The demand for the chiropody service continues, and it is limited only by the number of qualified chiropodists available for the service. Care is taken to ensure that the sessions are used to full advantage and arrangements are made for other patients to fill in last minute cancellations.

The Mental Health Service has worked smoothly. The Junior Training Centre, now having got into its stride, is fulfilling a most useful function. Special mention must be made of the work which has been undertaken by the local Branch of the Parents' Association. This organisation has been carrying, to a large extent, the financial responsibility of the Adult Training Centre. The Hostel for the younger patients who have been discharged from mental hospitals was opened shortly before Christmas. The use of this former girls school will provide valuable information before proceeding to a further stage in the development of the Mental Health services.

It is evident that a hostel for the elderly mentally infirm, and an Adult Training-Centre, are urgently required.

The continuation of supporting services for the care of the elderly is one of the main functions of the Health Department in this area. It is now generally accepted that the principle of care of the elderly is one of social justice, and not charity, and that the elderly have the right to choose where they will live. It is therefore important to ensure that all the necessary services are available for their needs. Amongst the many-sided aspects of this work the Home Help Service is one of paramount importance, and during the year it was possible to increase the number of staff employed by 25. Nevertheless it has not been possible to adequately meet all the demands which have been made on the service. It is certain that during the next year further recommendations will be made for additional Home Helps to be engaged.

During 1961 a new hazard entered into the care of man in his environment. Arrangements were made for the distribution of dried milk for children up to one year old should this be necessary because of radiation dangers from the fifty-megaton bomb exploded by Russia in the higher atmosphere. Fortunately these services were

not required, but this incident does indicate the increasingly complex field concerned with environmental public health and its two main branches, epidemic disease control and sanitary hygiene. In the first of these one must commend the Food Inspectors for their valuable work during the outbreak of a virus enteritis in the late summer. During this epidemic, although hundreds of specimens were submitted for investigation, only one showed food poisoning organisms. During the year only 13 cases were notified and confirmed, this being the lowest number recorded for ten years. Although good fortune must play a part in this, credit must also be given to all food handlers and to the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff Food Inspectors for their wise instruction to all those concerned and for their constant vigilance.

For the second year running, a course of lectures on food hygiene was organised in conjunction with the local Technical College. Although not so highly attended as the previous year, the results were still worth while, and those successful in obtaining certificates are to be congratulated on their diligence.

Housing has a profound influence on the lives of families who live in a neighbourhood. New targets for housing standards passed in 1946 contained 16 points which were described as being all-essential to comfortable domestic life. Many still remain to be implemented and probably some time will yet elapse before these are universally adopted. During the year definite progress was made towards achieving these ends, and preparations were made for clearance in the Queenstown and Oddfellow Street areas.

Constant observation was also kept on houses let in lodgings and holiday flatlets. In seaside areas it is necessary to ensure that standards provided in these keep pace with housing standards generally. The Housing Act, 1961, gives additional powers to Local Authorities to ensure higher standards and proper management control. It is hoped, however, that the industry's good sense and self interest will ensure a high standard of environmental health, thereby necessitating only minimal interference and regulation.

Atmospheric pollution has not been a problem in this area to the extent that it has been in some of the industrial belts. The various trades and businesses have co-operated whole-heartedly with the department regarding the condition of their plants. At present industrial chimneys contribute little to the total problem of pollution, most of this coming from domestic fireplaces. The installation of apparatus to collect data concerning smoke and sulphur dioxide will provide useful information to be used when Smoke Control Areas are considered.

The control of air pollution is largely an educational and administrative problem as well as a technical and engineering one. The public are becoming more and more conscious of the deleterious effect on the health of man of the presence of foreign substances in the natural air. The case for control and action to reduce pollution of this basic necessity for life must soon be undertaken.

Noise, although not figuring prominently in this year's Report, is probably the outstanding nuisance of life at present. Increasing noise from motor transport, aircraft, pneumatic drills, and wireless sets, particularly transistors, has made this a very noisy world. The effect of noise on health except at high level is difficult to assess, but it certainly does provoke very lively reactions. There is no evidence that noise actually causes mental illness, but experience shows that reactions vary markedly with individuals. There would appear to be a wide variation of susceptibility, depending on whether the noise is continuous, recurrent, or explosive. Whether a noise is a nuisance is very much a matter for each individual subject, and it is doubtful whether any precise standards can be laid down. Further research and investigation are

called for, and apparatus to determine noise levels will be required for this work in the next year, and staff have been seconded for training in its use.

It gives considerable pleasure to be able to record that during the year the following successes were obtained :

Miss Giles.—Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss Halsall.—Psychiatric Social Worker.

Miss Parr.—Diploma of the National Association of Mental Health.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Dobson.—The Queen's Institute of District Nurses' examination.

Mr. Cobb.—The Public Health Inspector's Qualifying Certificate.

Mr. Wright.—The Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, and The Certificate for Boilerhouse Practice of the City and Guilds Institute.

In addition, two pupil Public Health Inspectors were successful in obtaining the Fourth Year Examination of the Public Health Inspectors' Certificate.

Whilst these members of the staff are to be congratulated on their attainments, all the staff are deserving of the highest praise in their untiring efforts in this most worth-while work. The training of staff must be extended in the future if an adequate number of qualified staff is to be available to meet the changing needs of the Health Service. It is fortunate to have staff who have shown such enthusiasm and loyalty. Their devotion to the service to the community of Blackpool deserves full recognition.

The success of the public health programme is dependent to a large extent on family doctors, and I should like to thank them for their wholehearted support.

It is again a pleasure to record the appreciation of the Health Department for the help received from other Corporation departments, and the close liaison which has been maintained with the Director of Education and the Chairmen and members of the Education Committees. It is hoped that the close links with the Hospital service have been maintained and strengthened during the past year.

To the Chairmen and members of the various Committees I wish to tender my thanks for their continued support throughout the year.

D. W. WAUCHOB.
Medical Officer of Health

Municipal Health Centre,
Whitegate Drive,
Blackpool.
Tel. No. : Blackpool 63232.

General and Vital Statistics and Social Conditions in the Borough

Area (exclusive of foreshore) 8,650 acres

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of foreshore and Tidal Water	...	...	...	...	...	2,068 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate mid-year 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	150,000
Number of inhabited houses						51,594
Number of empty houses						437
Rateable value of the borough						£3,647,344
Product of a Penny Rate						£14,137

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE BOROUGH

The above population, based on an estimate of the Registrar General following the 1961 census, is a residential population far removed from the number of people that throng the town for a major part of the year. As a major holiday resort with late Autumn and Festive Season attractions, the town has few quiet months before the season opens afresh. Notwithstanding the holiday crowds that throng the promenades and town centre, it has not lost its place as a haven of rest to the older persons from the industrial areas who still find it an ideal place for their retirement. Accent must therefore be on the aged, and throughout the Report statistics must be married to the effect that the older person has on them. On the other hand, lack of opportunity in industry, which is greatly restricted, could account for the migration of the younger person, and this factor has a great bearing on the birth rate of the borough which usually compares unfavourably with those of other county boroughs and for England and Wales.

The figures below, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Labour Exchange, show the seasonal influence on the town's employment, but also show the decrease in unemployment at the height of the season and also during the off-season.

Unemployed :		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
12th June, 1961	...	680	198	6	8	892
11th December, 1961	...	1,608	751	30	16	2,325

Registered Disabled at 16.10.61		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
		2,216	377	—	—	2,593

Unemployed disabled suitable for ordinary employment at 11.12.61 :		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
		242	28	—	—	270

Unemployed suitable for sheltered employment at 11.12.61 :		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
		32	1	—	—	33

The first half of 1961 was a period of steadily increasing industrial activity with employment expanding in most industries and services. By July unemployment in Blackpool had fallen to the lowest recorded figure for six years. Towards the end of the year, however, the position changed considerably. Expansion in the manufacturing and construction industries was halted as some of the measures taken to combat the critical condition of the national economy began to take effect. By the end of the year unemployment had risen to nearly five per cent. of the working population as compared with 4.2 per cent. at the same time in 1960.

In 1961 jobs were found for 8,869 people. This included 559 disabled persons who were found work under ordinary conditions, and three persons placed under sheltered conditions in workshops run by Remploy Limited and voluntary bodies on behalf of the Local Authority.

More young persons left school in 1961—1,359 as compared with 1,106 in 1960. They were readily absorbed into employment and most found jobs within a few weeks. Difficulty in finding suitable work is likely to increase in the next two years owing to restricted opportunities in the area.

METEOROLOGY

I am indebted to Mr. W. V. Smith, Meteorologist-in-charge of the Air Ministry Meteorological Office at Squires Gate Airport, for supplying the very interesting features of 1961.

Weather in its many aspects and world-wide variations can be briefly defined as—the state of the earth's atmosphere at any one time and any one place as regards its temperature, pressure, humidity, electrification and mobility

Of necessity, therefore, any summary which analyses the climatological events of any single year or specific period must contain a good deal of scientific detail and statistical matter, which is of limited interest to those who are not weather bent.

The following summary for 1961 attempts a review of weather, by which in one way or another nowadays we are all affected, in such a way that something of interest emerges for everybody. Where a profusion of facts and averages is inevitable—as a means of comparison and contrast—apt comment has been added to relieve the strain !

It must be borne in mind that this synopsis refers specifically to the Blackpool and Fylde area, but there is little doubt that so far as 1961 is concerned, it reflects the weather experienced in many other parts of Britain, especially Western districts.

In the summary where average and extreme temperatures are given, use of the centigrade equivalent scale has been invoked to familiarise the British public with what is eventually to become full integration into a type of European Common Meteorological Market. The concessions are not intended to be one-sided ; as Europeans become more intimately associated with the English climate they will undoubtedly realise why Britishers have led such "sheltered" lives for so long :

Rainfall

Measured at 35.83" this is 2.28" (6.8%) above the average (33.55") but shows an appreciable decrease of 5.54" on 1960 (41.37"). The total compares favourably with our annual "rainfall expectation," for since 1904 there have been 24 other years when the rainfall has reached or exceeded 35 inches.

Sunshine

Totalled 1,526.2 hours at the daily mean rate of 4.18 hours. Although it was slightly above the average of 1,503 hours it was still the dullest year since 1954.

Comments upon the year as a whole

1961 can be categorised as an "average" year, with little to commend it : temperature, rainfall and sunshine values all support this view. The term "average" is regarded by some as an ingenuous one since it is a *mean* factor based upon a series of *actual* climatological data, and therefore never occurs in fact. So far as 1961 is concerned, many will wish it had not

Yet it was a year which in its early stages promised so much and eventually produced so little to satisfy. After a mild Winter, the third in succession, and a dry and bracing Spring, we were all encouraged to dream of the full majesty of Summer, which, however, again proved changeable and fickle in character.

Despite a morsel of magnanimity in the form of a warm, drier than usual Autumn, the recalcitrant nature of 1961 was again forcibly demonstrated by the agonising cold of December, specially imported, it seemed, from the Arctic for our discomfort!

Nevertheless, there was appreciably less rain than in 1960, but, alas, that golden elixir, sunshine, was not over prescribed. It does not necessarily follow that fewer raindrops mean longer sunbeams, especially in temperate latitudes.

The rainfall in 1960 was frequently of the shortlived, thundery type, whereas in 1961 the pattern was more familiar—fairly prolonged periods of rain with a good deal of cloud between the progression of frontal masses.

This is partially indicated by the *lower* daily rate of fall in 1961.

One inescapable feature of the year's weather was its persistent mobility particularly in Western seaboard areas. When the Atlantic depressions were not actively engaged in projecting their associated troughs across the British Isles, they remained, almost by force of habit, in such close proximity that moderate to fresh, and at times, strong winds were a constant endowment between mid-January and mid-December.

Another prominent feature was the occurrence once more of a relatively dry Spring. It appears as though this quarter is becoming climatic as no fewer than 11 out of 15 since the war can be classified as such.

Summer—the season for which annually we entertain high hopes—often appears to do nothing more than set the scene for a rainmakers' convention. Britain may be a "sceptred isle set in a silver sea," but the variations of temperatures of the waters surrounding it and their effect upon the multitudinous air-masses from the broad Atlantic, to which Britain acts as a kind of "breakwater" for the rest of Europe, almost ensures that a hot, dry and sunny Summer season is the exception rather than the rule. Certainly 1961—with some variation of the pattern, was the twelfth of its kind since 1946.

British weather illustrates perhaps more vividly than any other the theory that meteorology is the "sick man of science"—and is therefore always in need of "care and attention." The experienced meteorologist is well acquainted with his "patient's" perennial symptoms but has no control over their subsequent development.

1961, however, was never in a robust state and soon reached a moribund condition. Like so many of its predecessors, conceived in the firmament and wraithed in nebulous galaxies, although nurtured by the sun, it was inevitably doomed to a sepulchre of wind and rain, and there lies unlamented

Some Outstanding Weather Features in 1961.

The occurrence of *at least one gale* every month. There is no reliable evidence of this ever having happened previously since 1904 at least.

The sleet and snowstorm of Easter Tuesday, 4th April.

The two day deluge of mid-July, when 2.70" of rain fell in 25 hours, nearly equal to the average for the whole month.

The 40 hour dense fog of December 20th-21st, when visibility never exceeded 150 yards.

The coldest Christmas for 50 years at least, with night temperatures throughout below freezing point.

VITAL STATISTICS						Male	Female	Total
Live Births :	Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	866	837	1,703
	Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	86	92	178
	Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 pop.	...				12.5		
	Birth Rate (Standardised) per 1,000 pop.	...				13.9		
Stillbirths :	Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	25	16	41
	Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
	Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	...				23.4		
	Rate per 1,000 population	...				.3		
	Total live and still births ...	...	...	...	...	980	946	1,926
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	45
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	...					23.9		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	...					24.0		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	...					22.5		
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	...					15.4		
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...	...					9.4		
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8		
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...					35.8		
Maternal deaths (including abortion) :								
(a) Puerperal sepsis...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		
(b) Other puerperal causes...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births...	...					1.04		

BIRTHS

The number of live births resident in Blackpool during 1961 was 1,881, an increase on the previous year. The crude birth rate is 12.5 per 1,000 population and the adjusted birth rate is 13.9. The rate for England and Wales with which the local adjusted rate should be compared is 17.4.

The Blackpool birth rate shows a drop on the previous year, but this is due to the estimated increase in population, a preliminary figure based on the Census of 1961.

Illegitimate Births.—During the year, 178 such births were registered, resulting in a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 population, and amount to 9.4 per cent. of the total live births. The England and Wales rate for 1960 was 5.4 per cent.

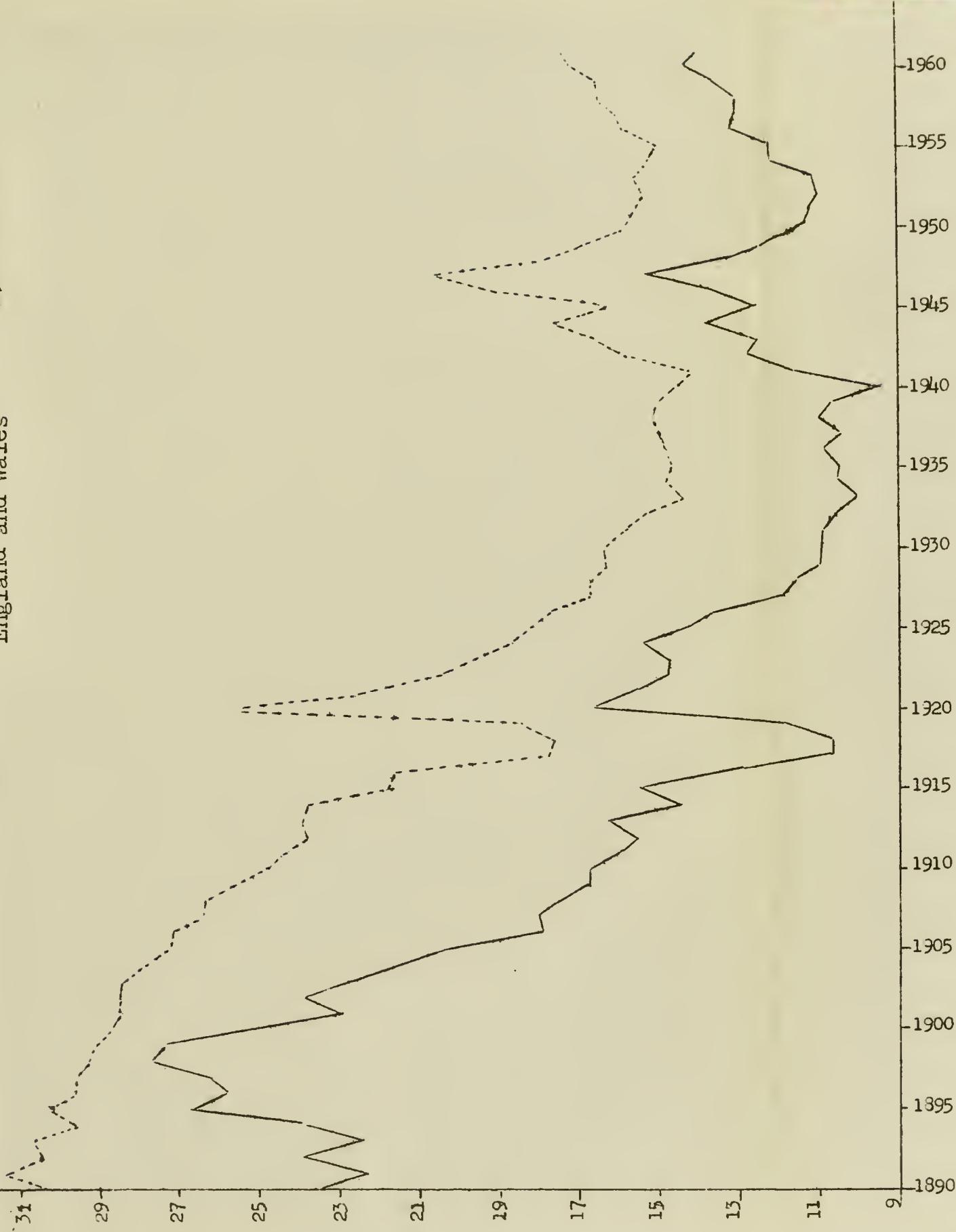
Stillbirths.—Stillbirths registered during 1961 totalled 45. This is a considerable increase on the previous year and gives a rate of 23.4 per 1,000 total births. This is an upturn in a trend which over the past years has been on the decline, and the steep reduction to 15.4 in 1960 has now been offset and the rate has risen slightly above the 1959 figure. England and Wales, however, shows a decrease and gives a rate of 18.7.

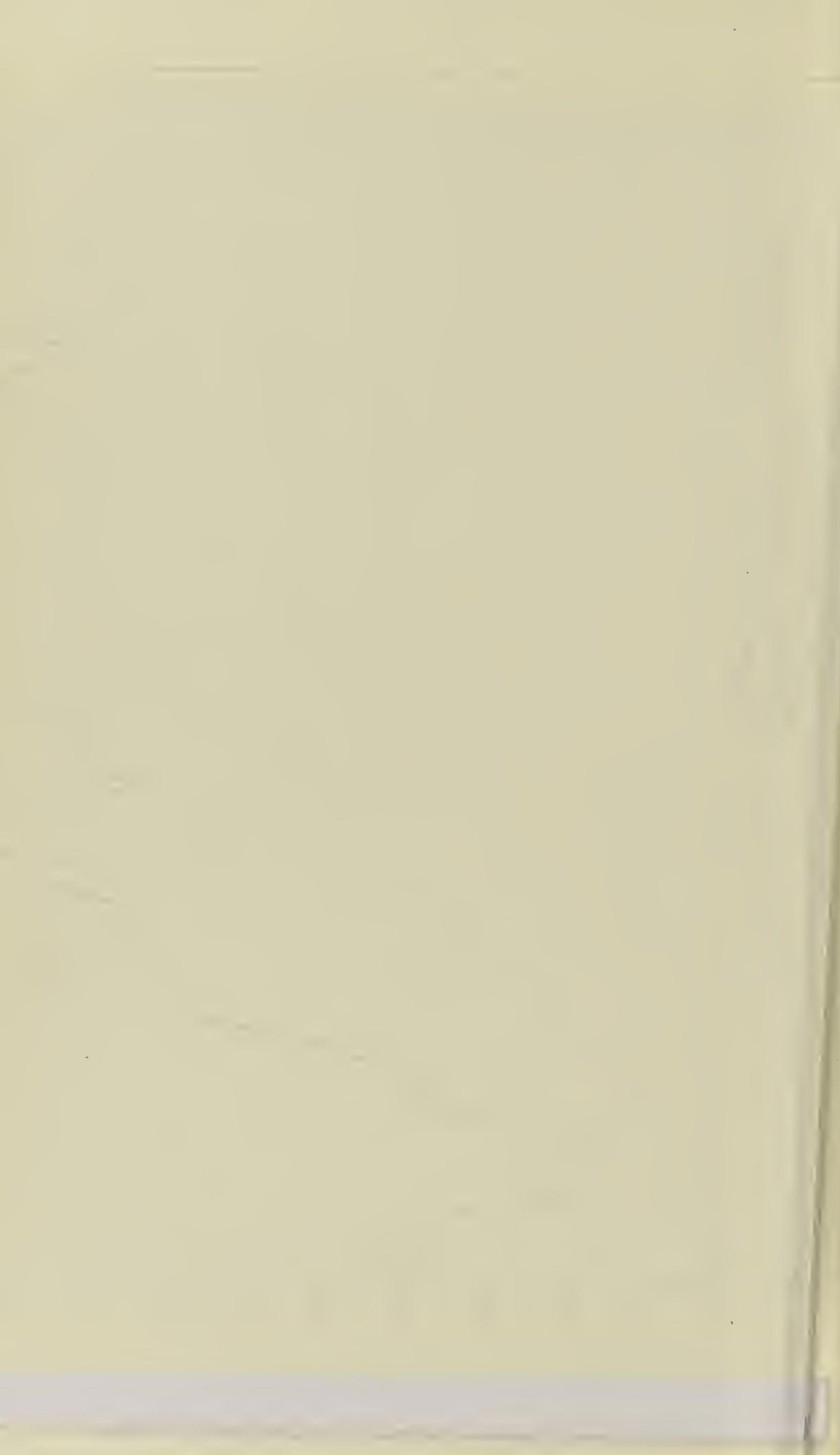
RECENT POPULATION CHANGES IN THE BOROUGH

The following table shows the changes in the population due to migration. However, an important factor, in perusing these figures, is the steep rise in the Registrar General's estimated figure which has been based on preliminary information revealed by the 1961 Census.

Blackpool (standardised)

England and Wales





The 5,768 plusage is, therefore, rather misleading, as it is obvious that migration is not the cause of the increase, but due to an accumulation of small errors in the estimated figures over the past ten years. A true comparison can only be made by comparing the actual census figures of 1951 and 1961 when available.

Building of new property in the Fylde area will continue to attract young persons to live outside the borough boundary, and once again, this is borne out by an estimated increase of the population of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 3 of 5,780.

Year	Midyear Population Registrar General's Estimated Figure	Population change during year	Change in Population due to births and deaths only during year	Change in Population due to migration
1951	146,300	-3,300	-1,051	-2,239
1952	147,300	+1,000	-656	+1,656
1953	147,700	-600	-383	-126
1954	147,500	+800	-779	+1,579
1955	147,200	-300	-769	+469
1956	146,500	-700	-687	-13
1957	145,600	-900	-629	-271
1958	144,500	-1,100	-743	-357
1959	143,600	-900	-657	-243
1960	143,530	-70	-556	+486
1961	150,000	+6,470	-702	+5,768*

* Steep increase due to rise in the estimated population based on preliminary 1961 census figure.

DEATHS

		Male	Female	Total
Deaths	...	1,293	1,288	2,581
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 pop.	...	17.2		
Death Rate (Standardised) per 1,000 pop.	...	14.6		
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	12.0		

The percentages of deaths in various age groups with corresponding figures for previous years are shown below :—

AGE	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 12 months...	3.7	4.5	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.06	1.78	1.67	2.05	1.79	2.07
1 year and under 5 years	.9	.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.30	.34	.13	.16	.29	.21
5 years and under 15 years	34.0	32.2	32.3	30.7		.3	.3	.3	.3	.05	.37	.34	.29	.17	.12
15 years and under 65 years						27.9	28.4	26.6	29.1	28.4	27.13	26.82	27.64	26.49	25.58
65 years and over...	61.4	62.7	64.0	67.0	68.7	68.7	70.0	68.1	69.0	70.46	70.69	70.22	71.01	72.17	71.66

The details in the following table showing total deaths allocated to Blackpool classified according to cause and sub-classified into sex and age groups, is furnished by the Registrar General.

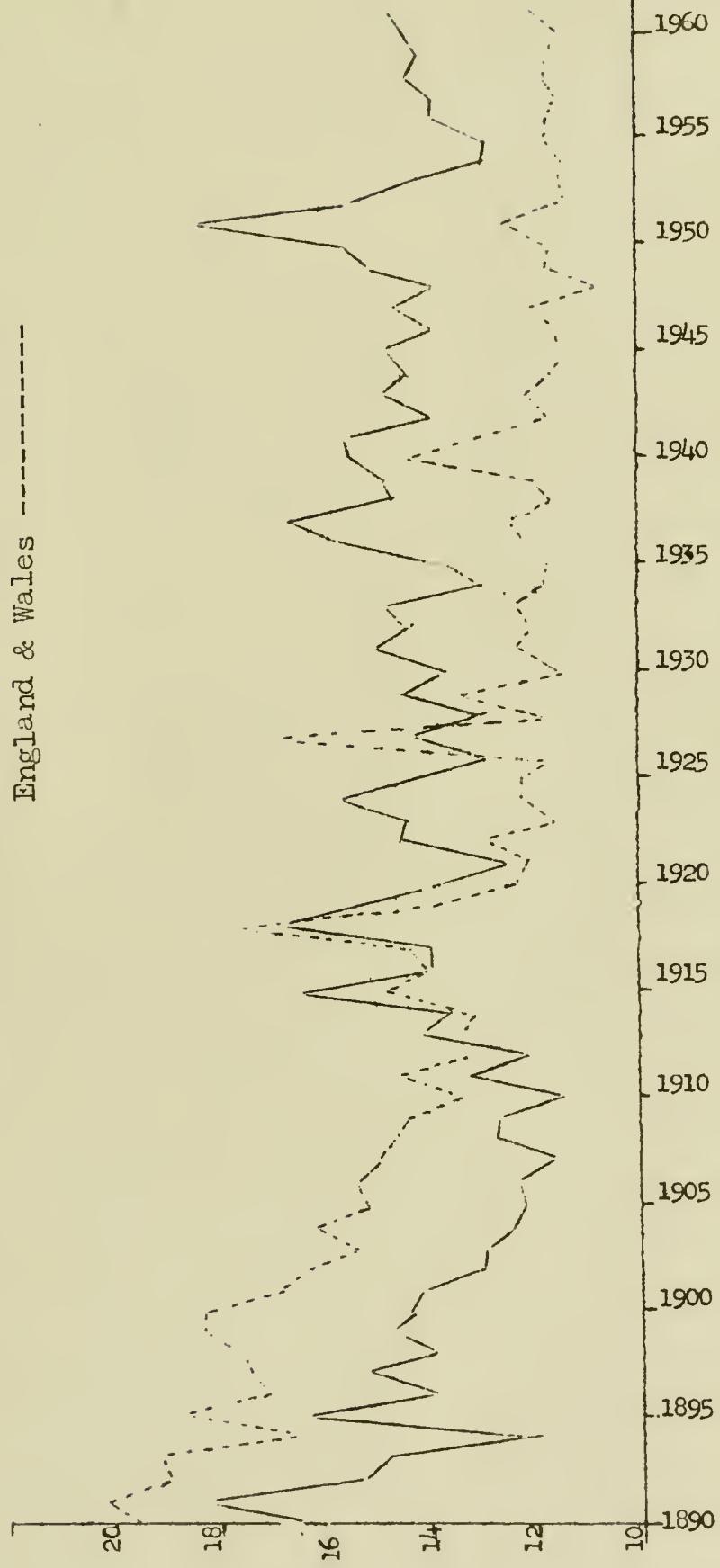
Causes of death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Blackpool

		All ages	Age at Death						
			0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	20	—	—	—	—	2	11	4
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Tuberculosis, other	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases...	M	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	7	16
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	M	79	—	—	—	—	1	33	36
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	11	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	41	—	—	—	—	4	18	10
	F	27	—	—	—	—	2	11	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	111	—	—	—	—	4	31	37
	F	110	—	—	—	1	1	36	31
Carried forward	M	256	—	—	1	—	8	84	95
	F	230	1	1	—	1	8	89	64

DEATH RATE OF ENGLAND & WALES, 1890 - 1961

Blackpool _____

England & Wales - - - - -



		All ages	Age at Death								
			0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	
<i>Brought forward</i>		M	256	—	—	1	—	8	84	95	68
		F	230	1	1	—	1	8	89	64	66
kaemia and aleukaemia		M	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
		F	6	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
abetes		M	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
		F	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1
cular lesions of nervous system		M	169	—	—	—	1	1	37	58	72
		F	222	—	—	—	—	1	30	59	132
onary disease, angina		M	315	—	—	—	—	10	124	105	76
		F	182	—	—	—	—	1	34	67	80
pertension with heart disease		M	26	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	14
		F	23	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	12
er heart disease		M	174	—	—	—	—	1	33	40	100
		F	290	—	1	—	—	3	28	45	213
er circulatory disease		M	29	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	17
		F	42	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	27
enza		M	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
		F	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12
umonia		M	37	4	—	—	—	1	4	13	15
		F	51	5	—	—	1	1	8	10	26
nchitis		M	71	1	1	—	—	—	13	28	28
		F	34	2	—	—	—	—	4	11	17
er disease of respiratory system		M	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5
		F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
er of stomach and duodenum		M	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
		F	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
rthritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	13	2	1	—	—	—	3	3	4
nancy, childbirth, abortion		F	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i>		M	1122	6	1	1	1	23	318	364	408
		F	1134	10	3	1	3	18	215	287	597

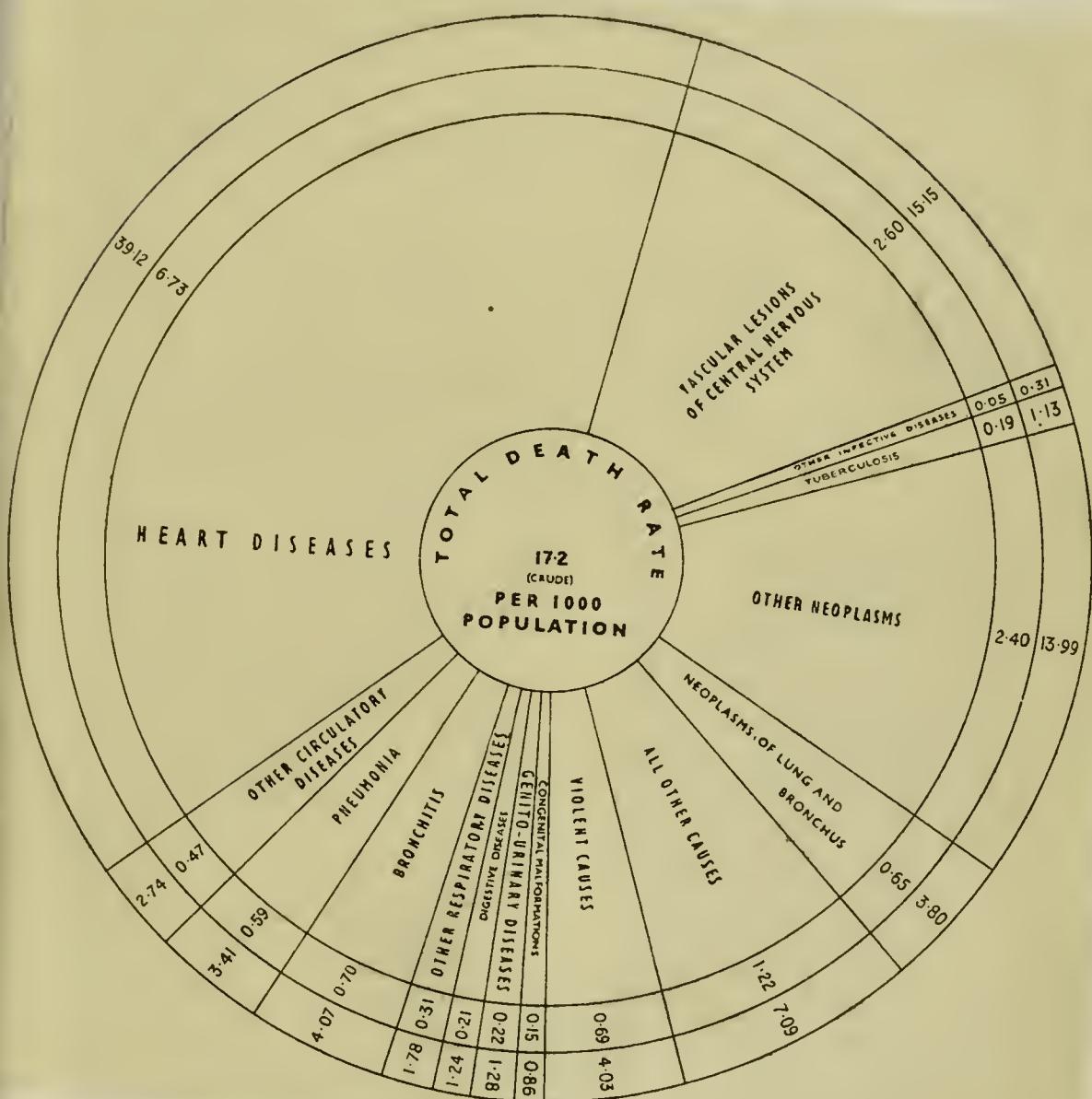
			All ages	Age at Death						
				0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	M 1122	6	1	1	1	23	318	364
	...	...	F 1134	10	3	1	3	18	215	287
<i>Nephritis and nephrosis</i>	...	...	M 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	...	...	F 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Hyperplasia of prostate</i>	...	...	M 22	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
	...	...	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Congenital malformations</i>	...	...	M 16	12	—	—	1	1	1	—
	...	...	F 6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other defined and ill-defined diseases...</i>	...	...	M 65	9	—	—	1	—	18	15
	...	...	F 101	3	2	1	2	3	16	13
<i>Motor vehicle accidents</i>	...	...	M 14	—	—	—	1	5	1	3
	...	...	F 6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
<i>All other accidents</i>	...	...	M 33	1	3	—	1	3	6	5
	...	...	F 21	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
<i>Suicide</i>	...	...	M 16	—	—	—	—	2	9	3
	...	...	F 13	—	—	—	1	1	5	5
<i>Homicide and operations of war</i>	...	...	M 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	...	...	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	...	...	M 1,293	28	4	1	5	35	354	398
	...	...	F 1,288	17	7	3	7	25	237	313

Deaths from Principal Causes

Rate per 1,000 Population

and

Percentage of Total Deaths (Outer Circle)



Cancer.—The deaths due to this cause continue to increase, and this year the figure of 459 is the highest recorded.

The number of deaths due to carcinoma of lung and bronchus has dropped from its high peak in 1960 of 111 to 98, but this figure still shows a 100 per cent. increase in the last ten years. Of this number 79 were males, which leads one to believe that the causes of this disease can be laid at the door of heavy smoking and the fact that males are associated more with industrial diseases. The death rate per 1,000 population is now 0.65, compared with the rate of 0.49 for England and Wales.

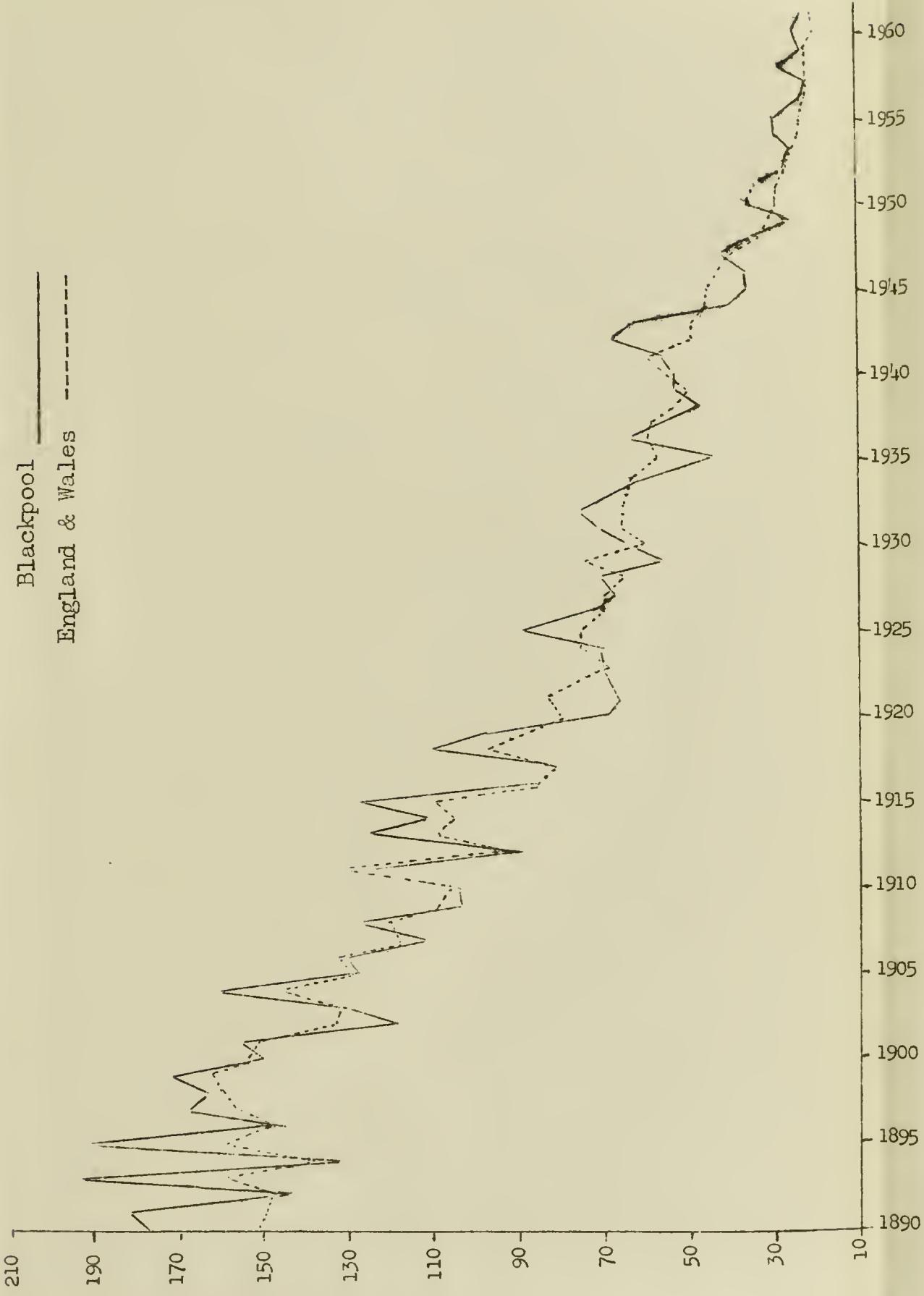
The following chart shows the number of deaths (with site of disease) over the last ten years.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Lung and										
Bronchus	52	59	62	62	80	83	93	67	111	98
Stomach	...	67	61	56	66	54	62	70	64	56
Breast	...	37	27	35	44	35	42	45	38	34
Uterus	...	30	20	27	21	23	17	26	22	21
Leukaemia	...	2	6	12	3	6	12	10	12	10
Other Sites	...	188	189	189	219	206	197	210	196	183
	376	362	381	415	404	413	454	399	418	459
Rate per 1,000										
population										
Blackpool	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.77	2.92	3.06
Rate per 1,000										
population										
England and										
Wales	...	1.99	1.65	2.04	2.06	1.66	2.09	2.12	2.14	2.15

INFANTILE DEATHS

		Infant	Neo-Natal
Encephalocele	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	1
Meningocele	...	1	1
Meningomyelocele	...	—	2
Meningo-encephalocele	...	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	—
Prematurity	...	—	8
Congenital Malformation	...	—	1
Tracheo Bronchitis	...	3	—
Transpositions of Great Vessels	...	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	...	—	3
Gastro-enteritis	...	3	—
Congenital Abnormal Kidneys	...	—	1
Septal Defect	...	1	—
Total Atresia of Large Intestine	...	—	1
Congenital Atresia of the Extra Hepatic			
Biliary System	...	1	—
Fracture of Skull	...	1	1
Hyaline Membrane	...	—	1
Marasmus (Intestinal)	...	1	—
Aspiration Pneumonia	...	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	1	—
Primary Pneumonia	...	—	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	—
Virus Pneumonia	...	1	—
		16	29
		—	—

Infant Mortality Rates per 1000 live births
1890 - 1961



The following chart shows the number of cases of each disease.

Of the 29 neo-natal deaths, 26 were autopsied by the Pathologists of the Victoria Hospital, and they report that 12 of the 26 cases died as a result of severe congenital malformations which modern surgery cannot salvage.

Dr. P. Harvey, the Consultant Pathologist of the Victoria Hospital, reports that in the whole of the Fylde (Blackpool County Borough and Lancashire County Division No. 3) for the years 1957-1961 inclusive, one quarter of the neo-natal deaths autopsied by them were due to severe congenital malformations, and they autopsied 90 per cent. of the perinatal deaths in the area during those five years, so the figure for Blackpool for 1961 would appear to be significantly high, *i.e.*, it is nearly twice the average for the area during the last five years.

It is hoped to start a prospective survey in the County Borough of Blackpool in the near future, when information can be collected which may show factors contributing to congenital malformations and prematurity which at present are the two main causes of perinatal mortality.

Maternal Mortality. It is regretted that two maternal deaths were reported this year, and gives a rate of 1.04 per 1,000 births (live and still). The rate compares unfavourably with that of England and Wales, *i.e.*, 0.33.

These are the first deaths reported for three years, but there would appear to be some mitigating circumstances in both cases.

Case No. 1, a girl of 21, had been attending hospital ante-natal clinic regularly, except for last two weeks, and the cause of death is associated with a rare disease of the liver. The home conditions had been poor, and in the opinion of the Consultant Obstetrician it is doubted that any medical treatment could have prevented this death.

Case No. 2, a woman of 32 died as a result of an attempt to procure abortion. The resultant verdict was an acquittal of manslaughter. It will be appreciated that in such cases no amount of ante-natal care can prevent such deaths.

Coronary Heart Disease

The number of deaths due to this cause has continued to rise steadily during past years, and this year shows a further steep increase.

It is only correct to assume that as the population is growing older the figures in this classification are bound to increase, this being the natural trend.

Rate per 1,000 population	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	327	303	328	377	372	388	382	450	436	448	497

Tuberculosis. During the year 29 persons died from tuberculosis ; of these 25 were classified as due to respiratory tuberculosis and four due to non-respiratory tuberculosis. The mortality rates (per 1,000 population) for Blackpool and England and Wales are :—

	Blackpool	England and Wales
Total Deaths	... ... ... .193	.072
Respiratory Tuberculosis	... .166	.065
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	... .026	.007

Infant Mortality. During 1961 45 children died under the age of one year. The death rate, 23.9 per 1,000 living births, is lower than last year which gave a rate of 26.9, but is higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, *i.e.*, 21.4.

Neo-Natal Mortality. Of the 45 children who died, 29 did not survive four weeks after birth, and 24 died in the first week. The mortality rate, 15.4, is a welcome decrease on the figure for 1960, i.e., 20.5.

Comparative Statistics. The following table affords a comparison between the statistics of previous years, so far as they are available, with those of the year under review.

PERIOD OR YEAR	Birth Rate			Death Rate					
	Total Live Births	Still Births	Illegiti- mate	Total	Infantile	Neo-Natal	Maternal	Tuber- culosis-	Cancer
	per 1,000 popula- tion	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 total population	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 popula- tion	per 1,000 popula- tion
1886—1890	25.2	—	—	15.3	144.2	—	—	—	—
1891—1895	23.9	—	—	15.3	168.2	—	—	—	—
1896—1900	26.5	—	—	14.4	159.9	—	—	—	—
1901—1905	22.3	—	1.3	12.9	138.4	—	—	—	—
1906—1910	17.4	—	1.2	12.2	115.4	—	—	—	—
1911—1915	15.6	—	1.3	14.0	115.7	—	—	—	—
1916—1920	12.7	—	1.4	14.7	88.8	—	—	1.0	1.6
1921—1925	15.0	—	1.3	14.3	73.3	—	6.6	—	1.7
1926—1930	11.8	—	.93	13.7	66.2	—	5.7	—	1.8
1931—1935	10.5	53.5	.76	14.2	63.6	—	6.0	—	2.0
1936	10.8	55.2	.62	15.6	63.0	—	4.6	—	2.1
1937	10.3	66.9	.64	16.6	57.7	—	3.1	—	2.2
1938	10.9	42.5	.63	14.6	47.2	—	4.7	—	2.3
1939	10.6	39.5	.78	14.8	53.5	—	2.6	—	2.1
1940	9.4	40.4	.69	15.4	53.0	—	7.1	—	1.7
1941	11.5	36.1	.97	15.5	56.8	—	2.0	—	2.3
1942	12.7	36.9	1.3	13.8	68.4	—	4.8	—	1.9
1943	12.5	30.3	1.2	14.8	62.6	—	2.5	—	2.1
1944	13.8	33.7	1.4	14.3	41.3	—	3.8	—	2.1
1945	12.5	29.1	1.7	14.8	37.8	—	2.6	—	2.1
1946	13.7	28.2	1.3	13.8	37.8	—	2.8	—	2.1
1947	15.2	27.1	.98	14.6	43.4	—	2.1	—	2.1
1948	13.3	29.0	1.1	13.8	36.3	—	1.9	—	2.1
1949	12.2	31.4	.88	15.1	25.8	—	1.1	—	2.1
1950	11.3	28.7	.73	15.7	37.8	24.8	1.7	—	2.1
1951	11.1	31.7	.86	18.3	35.2	24.7	1.2	—	2.1
1952	10.9	29.0	.68	15.4	28.0	19.3	.6	—	2.1
1953	11.0	27.6	.91	14.3	27.2	22.2	.6	—	2.1
1954	10.8	32.2	.84	16.1	30.1	23.2	.6	—	2.1
1955	10.8	26.4	.86	16.0	30.3	25.3	—	—	2.1
1956	11.7	28.8	1.02	16.4	24.9	18.0	.6	—	2.1
1957	11.7	26.2	.79	16.1	22.8	16.4	—	—	2.1
1958	11.7	27.2	.85	16.9	29.6	23.1	1.15	—	3.0
1959	12.1	23.0	.87	16.6	24.8	17.2	—	.11	2.1
1960	12.9	15.4	1.1	16.8	26.9	20.5	—	.13	2.1
1961	12.5	23.4	1.2	17.2	23.9	15.4	1.04	—	3.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Details of cases notified during the year are contained in the following tables, which also show notifications compared year by year since 1946. The year as a whole has shown a decrease in the total notifications received, but one or two points of interest are outlined below.

Diphtheria. It is a pleasure to report that for the past eleven years no case has been reported.

Poliomyelitis. For the third successive year no case of this disease has been reported.

Smallpox. As no case of Smallpox has been notified for a great number of years, this disease has been omitted from the tables, but in view of the alarm raised by outbreaks in other parts of the country, it is felt that information that no cases have been reported in the town during the year would be of interest.

Measles. The number of notified cases during the year increased by 125, but the expected increased number of notifications normally associated with the alternating years did not materialise.

Whooping Cough. The total of 22 cases notified this year is the lowest recorded.

Disease	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Measles	148	140	269	280	239	224	265	379	152	137	159	73	126	187	163	95
Whooping Cough	463	267	331	326	290	245	508	430	192	93	281	76	44	92	159	22
Diphtheria	44	44	39	25	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	883	975	1,586	1,089	698	1,756	1,733	695	1,741	932	82	3,096	276	1,498	775	900
Pneumonia	21	21	23	31	16	43	35	35	21	19	27	32	22	44	19	12
Meningococcal Infections	8	5	13	5	3	1	5	3	—	5	8	6	4	6	4	—
Poliomyelitis	2	10	4	6	8	6	15	44	2	8	14	4	8	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	2
Enteritis	11	1	53	33	12	10	425	30	87	817	206	84	50	62	79	55
Intestinal Inflammation	—	2	25	16	4	2	4	23	26	17	33	30	47	37	18	16
Enteritis	8	34	33	41	25	26	53	41	41	56	93	95	82	100	48	25
Enteric Fever/Paratyphoid Fever	9	1	3	16	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	not record	ed	44	66	8	14	194	44	29	24	92	14	101	39	13
Enteritis	46	33	38	41	29	21	22	32	22	18	15	13	11	15	6	3
Pharyngitis	—	1	11	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	—

Disease	Cor- rected Notifi- cations	Ad- mitted to Hospital	AGE PERIODS Corrected Notifications									
			Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	95	17	—	6	14	61	10	3	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	22	7	8	4	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	900	28	33	192	277	370	19	4	2	3	—	—
Pneumonia	12	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	55	3	2	14	13	8	3	7	6	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	—	—	—
Enteric Fever/Para. B.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	13	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	1	4	1
Erysipelas	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING

Outbreaks. Only two outbreaks of food poisoning were reported during the year, and the details are shewn below.

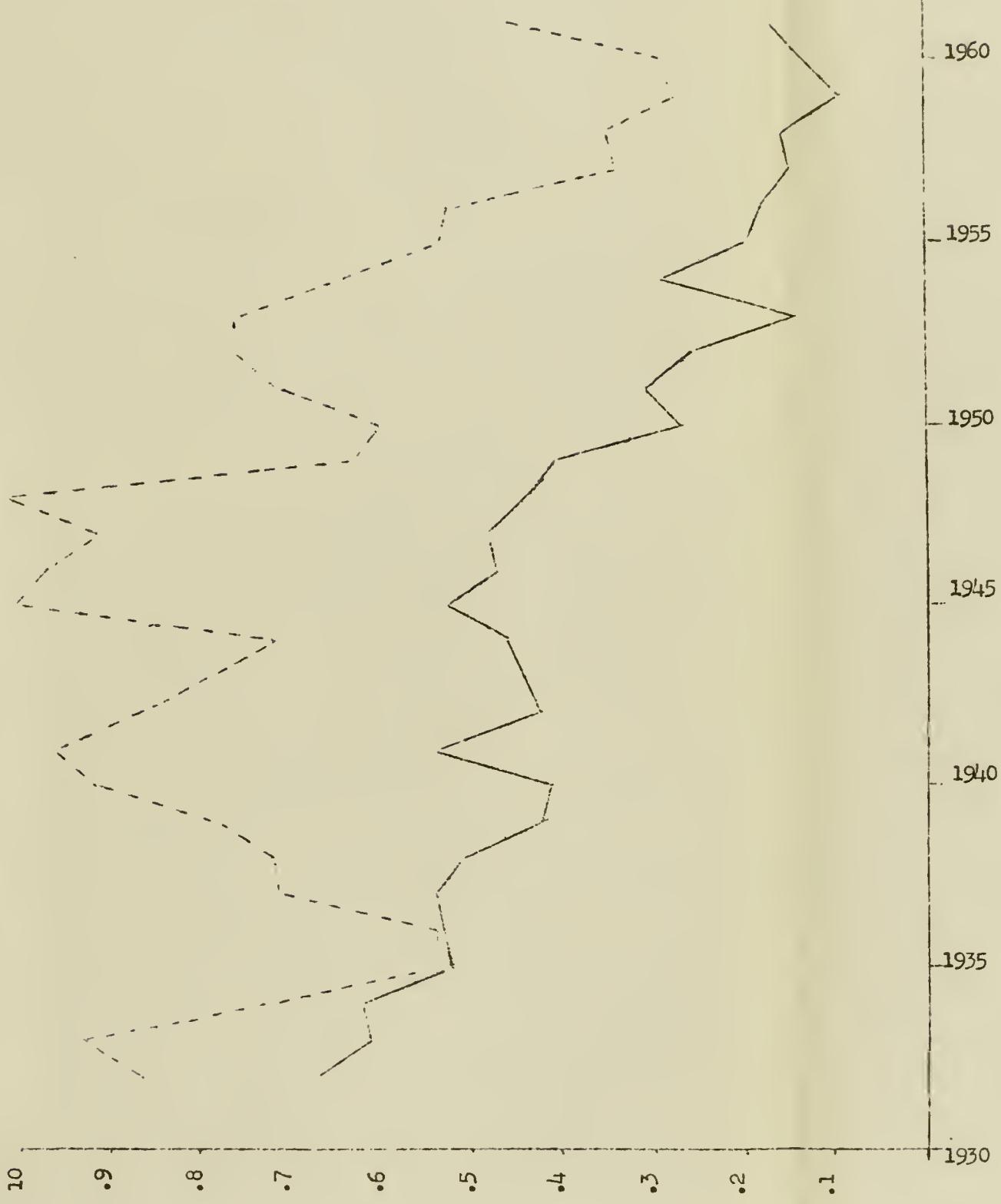
Cases notified	Cases found to have symptoms	Consumers at risk	Organism or other agent responsible	Food involved
9	5	34	Cl. Welchii	Roast Lamb (Gravy). This case was reported on the 13th July, 1961, the main symptoms being a mild attack of sickness and diarrhoea. Food consumed was English lamb cooked previous day — sliced, refrigerated and re-heated.
45	4	62	Cl. Welchii	Chicken. Onset occurred on the 21st September, 1961, the main symptoms being abdominal colic followed by vomiting. This attack was acute at the onset, and one patient was taken to hospital, but not detained.

Single Cases. Four single cases were reported, the agents being identified as follows :—

Salmonella Typhimurium 2

Clostridium Welchii 2

Primary Notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1000 population
Deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1000 population





TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence. During the year 96 cases of tuberculosis were notified, comprising 91 respiratory and five non-respiratory cases. Of these, 69 respiratory and three non-respiratory were primary notifications. The remaining 24 supplementary notifications were made up as follows :—

3 Posthumous notifications.

21 Transfers from other areas.

The following table classifies the primary notifications of tuberculosis according to age groups :—

Age Periods	Primary Notifications			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
2—	2	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	—	—
15—	2	1	—	—
20—	2	2	—	1
25—	4	6	—	—
35—	7	6	—	—
45—	8	1	—	—
55—	15	1	—	—
65—	10	—	—	2
75—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	51	18	—	3

The following table which summarises the notification register shows the number of patients at the end of 1960, the fluctuation of patients during the year 1961 and the number remaining at the end.

Type and Sex of Case	M	F	Remaining on register 31.12.60	Notificat'ns (from all sources)	Died	Recovered	Transferred	Lost	Altered Diagnosis	Remaining on register 31.12.61
Respiratory Tuberculosis	348	238	64	27	16	23	5	1	—	367
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	32	35	2	3	1	2	—	1	1	29
TOTALS ...	653		96		21	47	10	4	1	666

Mortality. The number of deaths which were attributable to tuberculosis in 1961 was 29. This includes three persons who had not previously been notified as suffering from the disease.

Chest Clinic. This Clinic, administered by the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, is held at the Municipal Health Centre at the following times :—

Monday	9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	Review of patients.
	9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	Old patients.
	2.00 p.m.— 5.00 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tuesday	9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	2.00 p.m.— 5.00 p.m.	
Wednesday	9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	2.00 p.m.— 4.00 p.m.	Bronchogram Session.
Thursday	10.00 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	2.00 p.m.— 5.00 p.m.	
Friday	9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	New and old patients.

Cases referred by General Practitioners for X-ray only are seen during any of the above sessions.

Dr. L. Capper, Consultant Chest Physician, has kindly contributed the following report on tuberculosis in the Borough :—

“ Concerning the Mass Radiography survey carried out in Blackpool from October 1960 to May, 1961, it is quite apparent that the increase in the numbers X-rayed of the general public has led to a very great increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis found, yet it seems obvious that comparatively few members of the general public are taking advantage of the Mass Radiography Unit's presence in the town, for only 10,000 members of the public were X-rayed on this occasion.

“ All this must serve to emphasise the fact that the problem of tuberculosis has not yet been solved, and it appears that in Blackpool there is likely to be a reservoir of infection which has not yet been even tapped.”

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is located at the rear of the Municipal Health Centre. This Clinic is under the control of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, who have kindly furnished the following information :—

Clinic Sessions :

Males : —	Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Monday and Thursday	4.45 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
	Saturday	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Females :	Thursday and Friday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Tuesday	4.45 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

To bring the clinic facilities to the notice of the public, small notices are placed in all Public Lavatories, Railway Stations and the larger licensed premises in the Borough, stating the location of the clinic and hours of attendance.

Dr. J. F. Mackay, the Consultant Venereologist, has kindly contributed the following comments on Venereology :—

"By comparison with 1960, there has been no increase in the number of cases of Gonorrhoea. Early Syphilis, on the other hand, has shown an increase. Certainly this increase in Syphilis would agree with the general picture in the country, but the steady Gonorrhoea figure does not compare with the increased number as shown in the returns for the United Kingdom. Incidentally, none of the cases of Early Syphilis were contracted in the Blackpool Borough area.

"Once again, no cases of Congenital Syphilis in the newborn have been seen."

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of patients on 1st January, 1961, now under treatment or observation	39	38	33	9	41	7	113	54
Number of patients removed from register during any previous year who returned during 1961 for treatment or observation of the same condition	5	9	—	—	—	—	5	9
Number of patients dealt with for the first time during 1961 (excluding those transferred from other centres, etc.)	20	13	84	22	316	128	420	163
Number of patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	1	2	9	1	—	—	10	3
Number of patients completing treatment or observation...	11	22	39	15	264	100	314	137
Number of patients not completing treatment and/or observation	5	6	38	9	31	10	74	25
Number of patients transferred elsewhere	11	11	26	4	24	14	61	29
Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1961	38	23	23	4	38	11	99	38

Attendances by Patients

	Males	Females	Totals
At which patients saw physician	1,736	1,016	2,752
At which patients did not see physician	575	145	720

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

It will be seen that a considerable increase is shown in the number of child attenders born in the years 1956 to 1960. The reason for this is the decision to include in the figures, older children who have accompanied the mother and baby to the clinic and in consequence have been seen by the Health Visitor.

		Municipal Health C.	Bispham	Hawes Side	Layton	Mereside	Thames	Total
Children under 1 year :								
First Visits	...	537 (498)	381 (390)	328 (307)	197 (214)	98 (99)	206 (209)	1,747 (1,717)
Re-Visits	...	4,481 (3,868)	4,308 (3,823)	3,582 (3,007)	2,202 (2,004)	977 (1,059)	2,000 (1,669)	17,550 (15,449)
Children 1—5 years :								
Total Visits	...	395 (663)	731 (1,016)	638 (590)	308 (320)	212 (299)	252 (206)	2,536 (3,016)
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in :								
1961	...	388 (433)	326 (237)	237 (301)	177 (197)	78 (91)	159 (251)	1,365 (1,559)
1960	...	295 (91)	261 (59)	202 (32)	135 (33)	70 (15)	147 (68)	1,110 (2,221)
1959/56	...	100 (44)	150 (52)	180 (26)	96 (15)	30 (31)	50 (56)	606 (2,221)
No. of Sessions per year		104 (104)	99 (99)	98 (100)	52 (52)	51 (51)	47 (51)	451 (451)
Average attendances per Session		52.0 (48.3)	54.7 (52.9)	46.4 (39.0)	52.0 (48.8)	25.2 (28.5)	52.3 (40.8)	48.4 (44.4)

Comparative figures for 1960 are shown in parentheses.

No new Clinics were opened during the year, but consideration was given to establishing a new Clinic at the extreme south of the town, and visits to sites were made.

Ante-Natal Clinics. The clinics were held at the centres shown in the table below, which shows details of attendances, etc., over the year.

		Municipal Health Centre	Bispham	Hawes Side	Layton	Mereside	Thames	Total
First Visits	...	573 (547)	287 (281)	262 (333)	162 (204)	82 (66)	—	1,366 (1,400)
Total Visits	...	5,096 (4,959)	2,786 (2,451)	2,445 (2,515)	1,627 (1,759)	718 (670)	—	12,672 (12,311)
Number of women who attended during the year	...	758 (522)	388 (366)	390 (425)	230 (260)	107 (103)	—	1,873 (1,873)
Number of Clinic Sessions per year	...	151 (100)	103 (103)	101 (100)	71 (96)	51 (48)	—	477 (477)
Average attendance per Session	...	33.7 (49.6)	27.0 (23.8)	24.2 (25.2)	22.9 (19.4)	14.1 (14.0)	—	26.6 (27.0)

The comparative figures for 1960 are shown in parentheses.

It will be seen that although there is an overall increase in the total attendances at the clinics, the increased number of sessions held, mainly at the Health Centre, have caused a slightly reduced average for all the clinics.

The policy of holding midwives' sessions ceased during the year, and only one session, when there were six attenders, was held.

Post-Natal Services. Clinics are held when and where it is felt that the need arises, and over the past years the number has been varied to meet the requirements of the area.

The average of five at Layton is rather low, but as the clinic is run as a combined Ante-natal/Post-natal, the ante-natal attendances must be taken into consideration in arriving at a true average.

Mereside Clinic, which holds one session per month, yields a very low attendance, and consideration must be given as to whether this clinic is worthwhile, unless patients can be persuaded to step up their attendances.

Details of attendances at each of the clinics is shown below :—

	Municipal Health Centre	Bispham	Hawes Side	Layton	Mereside	TOTAL
1st Visits	306	145	159	91	38	739
Re-visits	29	13	42	20	4	108
No. of Clinic sessions per year ...	52	12	24	21	13	122
Average attendance per session ...	6	13	8	5	3	7

Confinements in Hospital and admissions to Hospital on Social Grounds

The Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee continue to hold on Friday morning of each week, a special ante-natal booking clinic at the Municipal Health Centre for those expectant mothers who wish to have their confinement in Glenroyd Maternity Hospital. The clinic is attended by the Consultant Obstetrician to the Hospital Management Committee.

Usually all first confinements are booked but other cases are assessed according to their medical and obstetrical needs. Those considered suitable for home confinement are referred to the Health Department and visited by the district midwife, who, if she feels that the home conditions are satisfactory, books the case. Should the home environment be unsuitable a report to that effect is forwarded to the Glenroyd Maternity Hospital and the patient is usually allocated a bed in the hospital. During the year 415 cases were investigated and of this number 127 were booked as home confinements and 252 were booked for confinement in Glenroyd. The remaining 31 were booked for hospitals outside the borough or made private arrangements. Five cases were investigated as to suitability for early discharge from hospital.

Mr. Smith, the Chief Dental Officer, now attends the clinic in order to ascertain any Dental trouble and to recommend early treatment, which may be obtained free of charge at the Dental Clinics.

Light Treatment Clinic. The table below shows the attendances made at the various centres where physiotherapy may be obtained.

Treatment	Expectant and Nursing Mothers				Children under 5 years				School Children			Others												
	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic
Artificial Sunlight...	529	317	157	—	—	204	422	198	2	—	985	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remedial Exercises	235	456	190	211	—	203	159	74	51	—	1,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiant Heat	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massage	...	...	—	—	—	267	190	78	18	—	112	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The national shortage of staff for this service has been the restraining influence on the development, and a constant changing of staff has enabled the department to fulfil only the minimal requirements. Miss B. Craddock resigned in February and her place was taken by a Mrs. Dixon who in turn resigned in November. No replacement was available until the appointment of Mrs. Shore for three sessions per week, followed by Miss Carroll, who was appointed to take up her duties in 1962.

Phenylketonuria. In 1960, it was reported that early in 1961, mass screening for phenylketonuria would be commenced, and furnished below are details as to the number of babies tested and results obtained :—

Number of infants tested 2,016

Number of positive reactions Nil

Number of cases confirmed as phenylketonuria by the Consultant Paediatrician Nil.

The screening is now a matter of routine, and no special difficulties have arisen since the scheme began in February of this year.

Milkless Babies Survey. During the year the department co-operated with the Director of the Department of Surgery of Guy's Hospital in the investigation of the effects of human milk on the incidence of zymotic fevers.

The survey involved Health Visitors asking parents of a female baby (A) who had received no human milk to complete, at the end of the year, a simple form stating the illnesses the child has had. Thereafter a form is to be completed every two years.

Having received the co-operation of the parents, the Health Visitor obtained a matching female (B), that is, a female child born one month on either side of (A), who has had human milk and comes from the same district. Forms were then completed in respect of (B).

The Director intimated that there had been a wonderful response to their appeal, and that the maximum number of babies required had been received far in advance of the original expiry date.

The number of completed pairs sent in by this department was nine.

It was further stated that it was proposed, in the future, to compare these two panels in regard to the incidence of multiple sclerosis, psychological disturbances, breast cancer, and other diseases which might appear to be significant.

Nappy Rash. A survey to establish the efficiency of a detergent as a treatment for Nappy Rash was continued at our Infant Welfare Clinics. Approximately 50 children have been treated, and the results show that the regimen seems an effective form of treatment in the majority of cases. It is, however, too early yet to analyse the various factors involved.

Family Planning Clinic. The Hon. Secretary has kindly furnished the following abridged report on the activities of the clinic during the current year :—

The number of new patients was 507, which compares with the figure for the last two years. However, there has been an increasing number of patients transferred from other towns, and the number of check visits has risen considerably from 813 in 1960 to 1,141. The total number of women who came to the clinic for advice during the year was 1,163, most of whom were seen by the doctor on two or more occasions.

The Thursday evening sessions, designed to cater for busy mothers, have been so successful that several double sessions with two doctors in attendance have been held.

The joint Medical Officers report that the clinic continues in its aim to promote a happy and healthy family life, and after eight years, the success of the clinic is established. The number of planned babies increases, and there can be no doubt that wise planning contributes greatly to marital happiness. Thanks are expressed to the Blackpool Council for making available to the Clinic highly suitable rooms at the Municipal Health Centre on Tuesday morning and Thursday evening.

Day Nursery. The Day Nursery adjoining the Municipal Health Centre, Whitegate Drive, continued to be the only one under the control of the Council. No change has been made in the policy to admit only necessitous cases, and enquiries for admission of persons who could not be categorised as such were referred to homes registered under the Child Minders Regulations of 1948.

Meals continued to be supplied through the School Meals Service excepting during the school holidays when meals were prepared by the Matron and staff.

The staffing position remains unchanged and the following tables show details of staff, attendances and the number of mothers released for employment.

STAFF

Matron	Nursery Nurse	Nursery Assistants	Domestics
1	1	1	1 (part-time)

ATTENDANCES

	Total	Average Daily	Days Open
Monday to Friday ...	2,733	10.8	253

Number of children on register at the end of the year was 14.

Number of mothers who availed themselves of the service was 34.

In view of the adoption of the five day week by quite a number of light industrial firms in Blackpool, the demand for Saturday morning care has diminished and it was decided that it was pointless to open the Nursery on this day.

The Nursery has, by virtue of its function, to open before 8.0 a.m. and cannot close before 6.0 p.m. The staff are, therefore, staggered in order to cover this period.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. There were no new registrations made under this Act during the year, but one registration was discontinued, leaving the position at the 31st December, 1961, as follows :—

Day Nurseries : 1 ... 20 children

Daily Minders : 5 ... 43 children.

Visits by the Assistant Medical Officers were made periodically throughout the year to ensure that high standards were maintained by the keepers of the premises.

WELFARE FOODS

Ex Ministry of Food. The scheme continued as in previous years, but in June, 1961, the Ministry revised the prices for these Welfare Foods.

			<i>Previous price</i>		<i>New price</i>
Concentrated Orange Juice			... 5d.		1/6d.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	... Free		1/-
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets	...		... Free		6d.
National Dried Milk	...		... 2/4d.		No. change

The following tables show the issues made during the year with comparisons against previous years :—

	National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins	Orange Juice	Proprietary Brands Welfare Foods
1961 ...	22,921	3,547	3,970	37,086	29,934
1960 ...	26,094	5,243	5,863	45,442	24,499
1959 ...	29,484	5,278	5,176	48,781	19,932

The total receipts for these issues amounted to :—

	Ex.-M.O.F. Welfare Foods	Proprietary Brands Welfare Foods
1961 ...	£3,783	£3,744
1960 ...	£3,828	£2,760
1959 ...	£4,250	£2,257

It is interesting to note that although there was no change in the price of National Dried Milk, there was a fall in issues of 3,173 tins.

Cod Liver Oil, Vitamins and Orange Juice all showed a steep drop in issues, but a true reflection of the effect of the introduction of, or the increase in, charges will only be shown in a full year. At this stage it can be estimated that the issues per quarter are approximately one-third of those prior to the charge being made or increased.

Proprietary Foods. These foods continue to be sold at the clinics during the Infant Welfare sessions, but are only issued on the instructions of the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of the Clinics, thereby ensuring that the infant is receiving a recommended diet.

A variety of dried milks, cereals and baby foods, etc., are available, and these together with unit sales are listed below.

Ambrosia Tablets	...	...	116
Baby Books	...	...	6
Baby Rice	...	...	1,083
Carnation Milk	...	...	104
Cow & Gate F.C.	...	...	3,945
Cow & Gate H.C.	...	...	53
Farex	...	...	1,690
Horlicks	...	...	489
Lactagol	...	...	79
Malt and Oil	...	...	117
Marmite	...	...	390
Mixed Cereal (Robrex)	...	...	410
Ostermilk No. 1	...	...	143
Ostermilk No. 2	...	...	8,460
Ovaltine	...	...	311
Ovaltine Rusks	...	...	839
Robsoup	...	...	1,283
Rose Hip Syrup	...	...	3,203
S.M.A.	...	...	1,785
Scotts Cereal	...	...	995
Trufood	...	...	688
Virol	...	...	391
Vitamin A & D Liquid	...	...	3,302
Eye Droppers	...	...	3
High Protein Cereal	...	...	28
Robsweet	...	...	21

Mother and Baby Homes. The department continued to make an Annual Grant to the Fylde House of Help and the Lancaster Diocesan Protection and Rescue Society. These two bodies have been very co-operative and helpful in either arranging or providing accommodation for the unmarried mother. An approach to the department was made by the latter Society for financial assistance for Miss O., a native of the town, but the Health Committee recommended that no action be taken in this case.

A request by the Middlesbrough Diocesan Rescue Society for financial assistance in the case of Miss M.R. was acceded to. This person had been employed in the town for two years, and the putative father was a Blackpool man. The girl was to be confined in a Mother and Baby Home in Leeds, but before confinement was

due, the department was notified that she had decided against going to the Home. Financial assistance was therefore not required.

Illegitimate Children. It is the responsibility of the Health Visitor to maintain a vigilant watch on these children, with the co-operation of the Fylde House of Help and the Lancaster Diocesan Protection and Rescue Society. The Children's Officer is also concerned, especially where adoption is involved.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

The establishment of Dentists who can be called upon to carry out treatment to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age, is as follows :—

- 1 Senior Dental Officer.
- 2 Whole-time Dental Officers.
- 2 Part-time Dental Officers.

There are three Dental Clinics at which treatment may be obtained, and during the year 70 sessions were devoted to maternity and child welfare patients. The officers above, whilst under the control of the Health Committee, find that the majority of their time is spent with school children, details of this work being embodied in the School Medical Section of the Report.

Mr. Smith, the Senior Dental Officer, makes the following observations with regard to oral hygiene.

Since a system of inspections has been carried out at Mr. Bagshaw's clinic for expectant mothers, it was noted that the greater proportion of these patients were obviously receiving treatment from private dentists at regular intervals, *i.e.*, six monthly periods, while quite a large number considered that yearly visits were sufficient.

It was pointed out to these patients that twice yearly visits would greatly reduce the need for extensive conservative treatment, especially during pregnancy.

Only a small proportion had badly neglected mouths, and unfortunately a few of these could not be persuaded to accept dental treatment of any kind, most of them only receiving treatment when driven to do so by acute toothache.

When the Mother and Child Welfare Services were first instituted, patients attending private dentists were obliged to pay for any dentures supplied, and during this period a number of these patients accepted treatment at the School Dental Clinics, but it must be stated that approximately 40 per cent. did not attend for treatment when given appointments.

Since all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is now free at any dental surgery, the demand for treatment has virtually ceased. There has been little request for dental treatment other than extractions for pre-school children. School Nurses and Health Visitors have been requested to inform parents that these children can receive dental treatment at the School Clinics.

Two articles which appeared recently in the local Press, after interviews with the Chief Dental Officer, also stressed that pre-school children were treated at the School Clinics. However, this publicity does not appear to have had any marked effect on the number of these patients attending for treatment.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

(1)	Examined (2)	Needing Treatment (3)	Treated (4)	Made Dentally Fit (5)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers...	19	19	19	7
Children Under Five ...	22	18	18	18

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

(1)	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment (2)	Fillings (3)	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment (4)	Crowns or Inlays (5)	Extrac- tions (6)	General Anaes- thetics (7)	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs (10)
							Full Upper or Lower (8)	Partial Upper or Lower (9)	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7 (1 dressing)	5	—	—	23	5	1 (1 Bite, 1 Try on)	1	—
Children Under Five	—	—	—	—	25	14	—	—	—

Section 23—Midwifery Service

During the year, 42 midwives notified their intention to practice. The number was made up as follows :—

Regional Hospital Board	...	33
Municipal Service	...	6
Private Nursing Homes	...	3

Of this number, 37 were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

One midwife attended a Refresher Course of the Royal College of Midwives in July of this year.

During the year one midwife resigned and one was granted leave to attend a Health Visitors' course, but replacements were appointed, hence the strength at the end of the year remained at five.

The training of pupils continued and 22 underwent Part II training.

The following table shows cases attended by all midwives in the borough and shows an increase of 133 over the year 1960.

	Confinements Attended	Confinements with the use of :—			
		Pethidine	Trilene	Gas/Air Analgesia	General Anaesthetic
(a) Local Health Authority Services— Municipal Midwives	432	33	—	336	—
(b) Hospital Services—In State Hospitals...	1,907	74	357	1,114	83
(c) In Private Practice—Domiciliary, Nursing Homes, etc.	83	32	1	60	9
Total—All Services	2,422	139	358	1,510	92

The table below shows the trend of domiciliary and hospital confinements in the borough from 1955 to 1961.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hospital	1,907	1,824	1,751	1,626	1,648	1,568	1,469
Domiciliary	432	410	379	388	368	372	340
Maternity Homes ...	83	55	5	—	75	66	71
Totals	2,422	2,289	2,135	2,014	2,091	2,006	1,880

A summary of visits made and allied information with regard to the domiciliary service is outlined below.

Visits :

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,793
Delivery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
Puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,238

Hospital Discharges :

1st :	124						
Re :	574	—					698
Investigations (Home Confinements)...			...	...			461
Deaths of Babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Ante-Natal Clinics attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	541

Care of Premature Infants. There has been little change in the procedure for the care of these babies, and where a case arises immediate removal to hospital is made.

It is, therefore, on a safe and quick removal that a great deal depends, and to this end that the purchase was made of a Portable Incubator for the complete protection of the premature baby during transportation from home to hospital.

The following chart shows details of premature live births in the borough, and of premature stillbirths :—

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

PREMATURE
STILL-BIRTHS

Weight at birth	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	5	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	2	19	23	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	2	39	41	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	—	62	64	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Totals	9	125	140	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	

Section 24—Health Visiting

During 1961, shortage of staff continued to be a problem ; three Health Visitors resigned but this was offset to some degree by the appointment of three full-time Clinic Nurses for duties in clinics where Health Visitors' special skills are not required.

Three students were selected for assistance under the Health Visitors Training Scheme, two of whom were accepted for training by Liverpool Corporation and the third by Aberdeen. If successful in examinations, they will return to work in the Borough in July, 1962.

Miss Giles, a Student Health Visitor, returned in January after successfully completing a course of training at Battersea Polytechnic.

Notwithstanding staffing difficulties, expansion of the service has continued and the administration is mindful of the need for further expansion when the shortage of staff has been remedied.

On January 1st screening tests for Phenylketonuria babies were commenced. These tests are carried out by Health Visitors in homes and clinics.

In May, 1961, Health Visitors were asked to co-operate with Dr. Robertson of the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, on a survey into the incidence of intestinal

Poliomyelitis and other virus carriers. This entailed the collection of five specimens weekly from children in selected age groups ; the investigation is to be carried out for one year.

During the year the field work for the research into Cancer Transmission Through Human Lactation for London University was completed, and assistance was given to Dr. Stuart of Oxford in her research work with regard to Cancer and Leukaemia, by Health Visitors obtaining social histories of deceased sufferers and controls.

Further liaison with hospitals was effected with regard to the follow-up of persons discharged from hospitals, particularly the aged, chronic sick and handicapped. The number so referred during the year was 212 ; a further 138 were referred by relatives, neighbours and others and 23 by General Practitioners. These figures clearly indicate that more liaison is required with medical practitioners, and exploratory work has been done with regard to Health Visitors' attachment to medical practitioners or groups of practitioners.

Health Visitors have continued to receive much valuable assistance from voluntary agencies in the town, for which they wish to record their appreciation, and in turn assistance has been given by the Health Visitors' representation on committees of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Save the Children Fund and the Local Association for Mental Health.

Health Education in the clinic was increased, more informal discussion groups held, talks to parents with the aid of flannelgraphs and film strips and display materials for the immunisation campaign, and the Fire Service and Home Safety Committee joint campaigns for Fire Safety.

Two Health Visitors attended Refresher Courses during the year, organised by the Health Visitors' Association and the Royal College of Nursing. The opportunity was taken for all Health Visitors to attend some sessions of the Royal Society of Health Congress held in Blackpool. Similarly, as far as was practicable, Health Visitors attended the In-Service Training Course of the Central Council for Health Education for the Health Department staff, which was held in October, 1961.

Maternal and Child Welfare and Health Education continued to be the chief concern of the Health Visitor, but during the year new ways have been evolved for developing the service to other sections of the community and towards achieving an efficient, well informed service by co-operation with all other statutory and voluntary agencies and In-Service Training.

Statistics. Details of visits made by the Health Visitors, together with Clinic session attendances, are shown below :—

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(a)	To expectant mothers :						
(i)	First Visits ...	...	104	172	238	234	315
(ii)	Total Visits...	...	129	220	308	322	518
(b)	To children under one year of age :						
(i)	First Visits ...	...	1,709	1,801	1,789	1,961	1,961
(ii)	Total Visits...	...	4,608	5,353	7,020	6,475	8,495

(c) To children age 1 and under 2 years :	Total Visits...	...	2,369	2,643	3,552	3,553	4,113	4,041
(d) To children age 2 but under 5 years :	Total Visits...	...	5,234	5,883	6,954	7,012	8,438	6,315
(e) To other cases (except school children) :	Total Visits...	...	973	3,465	1,005	2,276	2,207	3,925
Attendances at Clinic Sessions		1,260	1,201	1,385	1,623	1,785	1,524	

Section 25—Home Nursing

The establishment of Home Nurses remains at 25, and at the end of the year the staff consisted of 21 female and two male nurses. There were four resignations and six new appointments, and it is hoped to appoint to full establishment early in the new year.

One Nurse attended a Refresher Course of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in September, and eleven Nurses attended Day Courses arranged by the Lancashire County Council in October and November.

The total number of patients requiring injections increased, but once again there has been a decrease in the number of injections given. These injections account for 50 per cent. of the visits made to patients. Reasons put forward for this state of affairs is the increased use of antibiotics to put a person on their feet, expediting fitness for discharge from hospital and encouraging patients to get out and about. Specialists consider that weekly injection in certain cases is unnecessary, and a wider period between injections is recommended. General practitioners are becoming educated to their new policy. During holiday periods general nursing can be reduced by the co-operation of the householder, but injections which can only be given by the medical practitioner or District Nurse must be maintained. Diabetics on the other hand require instruction in carrying out own injections, and after initial visits in these cases it is felt that many patients are in a position to do for themselves.

			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Injections</i>
Anaemia	...	...	1,514	6,717
Antibiotics	...	...	262	4,481
Diabetics	...	...	425	9,674
Diuretics	...	...	686	4,080
Vitamins	...	...	2,309	11,109
Others	...	...	194	1,370
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			5,390	37,431

Details of requests for home nursing and injections for visitors to the town are shown below, and to these patients 1,171 visits were made.

Surgical Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	23
General Nursing	...	...	...	...	...	14
Enemas	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insulin Injections	...	...	...	...	...	73
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Injections	...	...	...	...	...	87
						<hr/>
						205

Seven Home Nurses continue to use their own cars, and are paid mileage allowance. Nine have autocycles and are paid an annual amount based on the c.c. of the scooter ; the remainder use public transport and are reimbursed accordingly.

The following table indicates the type of work undertaken by Home Nurses during the whole of the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961. These figures include the figures previously given in respect of visitors.

	Analysis of Cases				Visits to all Cases			
	Under 5	5-65	Over 65	Total	Under 5	5-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis : (a) Nursing Care ... (b) Streptomycin ...	—	52	5	57	—	84 3,553	26 327	110 3,880
Cancer	—	54	108	162	—	1,321	2,760	4,081
Heart	—	43	133	176	—	1,304	3,238	4,542
Diabetic	—	28	93	121	—	2,337	7,763	10,100
Other Medical	4	434	853	1,291	47	9,469	16,724	26,240
Other Surgical	9	254	332	595	125	4,293	7,164	11,582
Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Complications...	1	7	—	8	9	57	11	77
Chronic	—	49	504	553	—	1,222	13,852	15,074
Others	—	17	32	49	—	65	150	215
TOTALS ...	14	938	2,060	3,012	181	23,705	52,015	75,901

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no relaxation in the efforts of department in persuading parents to bring their children to clinics for immunisation against diphtheria, and to ensure that permission is granted for booster doses to be given to children when the Medical Officers visit the schools for this purpose.

Response has been gratifying in as much as there has been an increase of 373 primary and 195 booster doses over the past year.

General practitioners have carried out 502 primary and 226 booster injections, and have forwarded the record cards to the department for which a fee of 5s. 0d. per card was paid.

Under the school programme 229 primary and 2,215 booster injections were carried out.

In view of the directive from the Ministry of Health intimating that it was proposed to discontinue the supply of Diphtheria toxoid antitoxin floccules (TAF) to local health authorities through the Public Health Laboratory Service, it is now proposed to use the Triple Antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) for all groups. Until recently this had been used, with very few exceptions at the local authority clinics and by general practitioners, but TAF had been used at the school sessions.

The figures shown in the table below give by year of birth the number of persons, at (a) and (b), immunised against diphtheria. Except, however, for 132 at (a) and 344 at (b) all persons had received tetanus injections. Persons down at (c) had had, either singly or in conjunction with diphtheria, injections against whooping cough.

		CHILDREN BORN IN YEAR							
		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	Total
Diphtheria Immunisation	(a) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents) during the year	824	545	86	67	90	347	69	2,028
	(b) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year	—	1	8	1	290	1,242	1,025	2,567
Whooping Cough Immunisation	(c) Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents) during the year	823	543	86	66	69	74	9	1,670

During the years 1957-1961, 63 per cent. of children aged 0-14, and 66 per cent. aged 0-4, are estimated to have been immunised.

Vaccination—Smallpox

Sessions for vaccination against smallpox are held weekly at the Municipal Health Centre and Hawes Side Clinics. Twice monthly at the Layton and Bispham Clinics and once per month at Mereside Clinic. The majority of vaccinations are given to infants, when, by having them visiting the clinic, the Medical Officers are able to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated. Follow-ups are few after the initial vaccinations as the public are slow to respond to appeals unless some tragedy strikes.

General Practitioners continue to co-operate in the scheme, and after carrying out vaccinations to their own patients, forward records to the department. During the year they carried out 278 vaccinations and 94 re-vaccinations. Many countries stipulate that an international certificate of vaccination must be produced before admission to that country is permitted. Signatures of the doctor carrying out the vaccinations must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health.

As will be seen by consulting the chart below, 50 prospective emigrants and overseas travellers requiring vaccination certificates were vaccinated, and 145 such people were re-vaccinated. All these vaccinations were carried out in the department. No record of those carried out by private practitioners was requested, as there is little value in keeping records of persons unlikely to return to the town.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Emigrants	Total
Number vaccinated	1,032	39	64	28	170	50	1,383
Number re-vaccinated	—	3	22	37	456	145	663

The 1,032 children under the age of one represents 54 per cent. of the children born during the year. In considering this figure, however, it should be borne in mind that it is not considered advisable to vaccinate children until the third month of life. This figure compares favourably with the England and Wales percentage of 40.

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

In April of this year, the Minister of Health under Circular 15/61, extended the scheme to offer a reinforcing fourth dose to children entering school (normally aged five years), and also to children of five and over already at school who have not reached the age of twelve. This dose was not to be administered earlier than one year after the third dose.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was also made available for use, but only as an emergency measure, and for use in the control of serious outbreaks. It was not felt at this time that oral vaccine should replace the inactivated vaccine in the general programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis. Subsequent information has shown that oral vaccine has been developed to an extent to be able to offer it as a substitute to the normal injection.

However, although tentative queries were made by a few members of the public, the department was not in a position, during the year of 1961, to offer the oral vaccine.

A letter from the Minister was received reminding local health authorities that persons over 40 and not in a priority group should be referred to their own doctor, and that authorities should not encourage the vaccination under their arrangements.

Later in the year a restriction on the supplies of Salk Vaccine led to the suspension of the fourth doses mentioned in an earlier paragraph, and also the third doses normally given seven months after the second dose.

All other groups, however, continued to be vaccinated and at no time in the year was the supply of vaccine depleted.

The visit of a Mobile Poliomyelitis Unit mentioned in the 1960 Annual Report materialised, and from the 10th to the 14th January, 1961, the van was placed at the most strategic points in the town to catch the shoppers and town workers, and areas where it was felt would catch a concentration of workers on the fringe of the town.

The results of the five day campaign are summarised below :—

Tuesday	...	...	...	...	214
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	193
Thursday	...	...	...	...	338
Friday	...	...	...	...	422
Saturday	...	...	...	...	611

From these figures it was derived that the most profitable sites were the central shopping zones, and the best times between 12 noon to 2.0 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. to

6.0 p.m. Also that a vehicle remaining at one good site for a whole day was more beneficial than changing sites during the day.

It may be said that the campaign was carried out during bitterly cold weather and, in fact, ended on the Saturday afternoon enveloped in fog—the thickest in Blackpool for many years. Nevertheless, it could be considered a successful week, and tended to show that the public need little persuasion to be vaccinated provided the service is made readily available and they don't have to go out of their way to have it done.

It is with appreciation that thanks are expressed to those who assisted and co-operated in making the campaign a success.

The table below shows the number of injections given during the year, and also the position at the end of the year.

	At 31.12.60	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	At 31.12.61
Third injections	27,610	1,827	1,072	2,996	1,277	34,782
Fourth injections	—	—	5,146	1,906	438	7,490

It is estimated that a 55 per cent. immunity has been attained in the 0-40 population, and that 78 per cent. of the under 19's have been vaccinated since vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced. The latter figure may be compared with the England and Wales percentage of 82.

Section 27—Ambulance Service

The service continued under the joint control of the Medical Officer of Health and Transport Manager, the latter being responsible for the maintenance of vehicles and payment of wages of the ambulance service.

The position with regard to staff, vehicles and statistics at the end of the year was as follows :—

Staff

<i>Staff</i>	<i>Establishment Strength (at 31.12.61)</i>		
Ambulance Officer	1		1
Station Officers	1		1
Shift Leaders	4		4
Drivers	32		31
Attendants	5		5

Additional work caused by the increase in the number of patients calling on this service precipitated action to increase the establishment by the appointment of shift leaders. Three posts were established, but later in the year an additional shift leader was appointed as experience proved that four shift leaders were required to give coverage over 24 hours. In addition the two posts of female ambulance attendants, previously employed mainly on radio control, were redesignated as Driver/Attendants, and two additional posts of Ambulance Driver/Attendants were established.

One vacancy, in process of being filled, existed at the end of the year.

Vehicles. Number of vehicles at 31.12.61 :

Ambulances—Dennis Diesel 9

Ambulances—

 Dual Purpose Vehicles—Bedford—Petrol ... 3

 Commer—Diesel ... 1

 Austin—Diesel ... 2

Sitting Cars—Morris Cowley—Petrol 2

During the year one Morris ambulance was replaced by a Dennis Diesel ambulance, these having proved a very economical and efficient vehicle. In addition two seventeen-seater Austin Diesels were purchased, their main function being to transport the children attending Woodlands School. These vehicles, however, can be, and are used, throughout the day mainly for sitting cases.

Statistics. The following chart summarises the cases moved and the miles run during the year :—

	1960		1961			
	Stretcher	Sitting	Stretcher	Sitting		
OUT PATIENTS " IN "	639	17,766	579	18,339		
OUT PATIENTS " OUT "	593	17,929	521	18,119		
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS	2,478	920	2,841	1,183		
HOSPITAL DISCHARGES	1,096	4,013	1,031	4,180		
HOSPITAL TRANSFERS	904	371	1,157	761		
NURSING HOMES, CONVALESCENT HOMES (Admission, Discharge and Transfers)	386	136	319	156		
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	208	1,227	116	1,116		
CHIROPODY	—	—	11	324		
MIDWIVES	—	447	—	402		
BODIES TO MORTUARY	259	—	2	—		
JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE	—	8,372	—	9,011		
CRECHE...	—	1,200	—	1,171		
EMERGENCIES	2,492	1,648	2,499	1,666		
HOUSE TO HOUSE	143	60	106	51		
ROOM TO ROOM	118....	—	105	6		
GLENROYD	893	2	940	44		
TRAIN	47	115	40	159		
MISCELLANEOUS	11	123	18	577		
TOTAL PATIENTS	10,267	54,329	10,285	57,265		
	Ambulance	Dual Purpose	Cars	Ambulance	Dual Purpose	Cars
JOURNEYS INVOLVING PATIENT	8,576	2,201	944	8,242	2,043	958
SPECIAL JOURNEYS	277	317	143	240	230	88
WASTED JOURNEYS	206	3	5	323	3	12
MILEAGE	168,463	60,783	56,998	167,686	64,551	61,405

Patients conveyed by rail. Increased use was made of the facilities whereby, with the co-operation of British Railways, patients may enjoy a comfortable journey to their destination. The close liaison between Ambulance Stations enable a patient to be moved from train to train and Railway Station to home or hospital with a minimum of discomfort, and it is thought that a smoother journey is made by the use of this mode of transportation.

One foreseeable difficulty arises in the future, and that is the Railways' policy of conversion to Diesel Rail Cars. The discontinuation of conventional rolling stock will cause abandonment of the policy to move patients by rail as the rail cars do not provide suitable accommodation for stretcher patients.

Details of rail removals are shown below :—

Cases	Miles	Average miles per journey
92	13,288	144.4

In many cases Rail warrants were issued to cover the journeys.

Obstetric Flying Squad. Four calls were made in respect of this service, but on only two occasions were patients moved. Transportation of blood plasma involved one journey.

Rescue from Crashed Aircraft. Arrangements were made for the crews of the ambulances to familiarise themselves with the general layout of Blackpool (Squires Gate) Airport.

Air Transport. In view of the possibility of an approach for ambulance Air Transport, an amendment was submitted to the Minister to include the scheme in its proposals.

Weeton Accident. A rail crash occurred on 16th July of this year at Weeton, and within ten minutes ambulances from the depot had been despatched to the scene. The total mileage mainly attributable to the removal of persons from hospital to home after treatment was 562. Although the main volume of work was carried out by the Lancashire County Ambulance Service, the Blackpool service rendered prompt and efficient assistance. Testimonials to this effect were received both from the County Medical Officer and from British Railways. This first major accident in this area has confirmed the success of the Major Accident Procedure.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Loan of Equipment. A constant demand has been made by the public for nursing aids and equipment under this scheme, and the following table shows stocks and issues of loan equipment through the year.

Article	Stock	Quarter ending March	Quarter ending June	Quarter ending September	Quarter ending December	Totals
Bed Pans	33	29	22	12	21	84
Bed Rests	34	26	12	11	17	66
Air Rings	31	18	11	19	18	66
Rubber Sheets	43	17	11	6	8	42
Invalid Chairs	10	5	1	3	5	14
Male Urinals	15	7	3	3	5	18
Female Urinals	14	1	1	—	—	2
Bed Cages	10	5	5	4	7	21
Commodes	11	3	3	3	7	16
Crutches	33½ prs.	3 prs.	3 prs.	4 prs.	3 prs.	13 prs.
Feeding Cups	8	—	2	—	—	2
Air/Water Bed and Boards	3	—	—	1	—	1
Spinal Carriage	1	—	1	—	—	1
Overhead Lifting Chain Bed and Mattress	1	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumatic Toilet Seat Covers	2	—	—	—	1	1
		114	75	66	93	348

In addition to the above, eight enuretic machines are held at the School Clinic, Bennett Avenue, in order to facilitate loaning to recommended cases.

Requests have been received from hospitals for the provision of hospital beds, with lifting hoists and special mattresses, for paraplegic patients discharged home, and the Health Committee authorised a purchase of two sets of equipment for this purpose. In addition, supplementary items, which are not normally held, are purchased from time to time and then absorbed into stock.

Tuberculosis. The department being responsible for the after-care of tuberculosis patients has, in the past, employed Health Visitors specifically for the purpose. However, on their resignations the work has now become confined to one Health Visitor who in turn has, in addition to normal tuberculosis work, carried out Diphtheria Immunisation work at the Schools. Where possible, relief has been supplied to the Chest Clinic of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee.

The following figures give a summary of the work undertaken by the Health Visitor in relation to Tuberculosis after-care work :—

No. of Dispensary Sessions attended	...	...	23
No. of B.C.G. Sessions attended	...	...	9
No. of domiciliary visits :			
New Cases and Contacts	...	...	339
Old Cases and Contacts	1,260
Other Chest Conditions	27
Undiagnosed	44
Others	24
Total visits		...	1,694
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Visits to homes where contact with the patient could not be made totalled 127.

Families in which there is a tuberculous patient, and who have applied for re-housing, are strongly supported in their application, and every effort was made by the Housing Committee to re-house deserving cases. The number of such cases dealt with this year was nine.

Bacille Calmette Guerin Vaccination (B.C.G.)

Contact Scheme. The following table gives details of the work carried out by Chest Physicians of the Chest Clinic. This scheme is confined to children and young persons being known contacts of a case of respiratory tuberculosis.

Skin tested	...	2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 and over
Found Positive	...	2	1	7	3
Found Negative	...	33	25	27	11
No. Vaccinated	...	55	25	27	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chiropody Service

This is the first full year of the Chiropody Service, and the sessions have been carried out by two Chiropodists employed on sessional bases. The service has now been extended to Bispham and Hawes Side Clinic, and patients in that area have been routed to those clinics rather than bring them into the Health Centre.

Chiropodists confine the number of patients seen at each session to six, but in view of last minute cancellations and non-attendances, they are asked to take additional patients. This "give and take" attitude ensures that the fullest use is made of the time of the Chiropodist. The average per session of 5.8 over the year speaks volumes for the administration of the scheme which has lost only 0.2 patients per session. This is quite an achievement, bearing in mind that almost the whole of the patients are old age pensioners who are apt, owing to various circumstances, to cancel their appointments at the last moment or just do not attend.

Care has to be exercised in the treatment of Diabetics, who are more susceptible to complications arising out of broken skin, and in order to ensure that the Chiropodist is aware that the patient is a Diabetic, the Health Visitor visits all new cases.

Transport is provided in extreme cases where the patient is unable to make his or her way to the Clinic, and during the year 167 were assisted.

During the year 49 domiciliary visits were made, but wherever possible every effort is made to bring the patient to a clinic.

Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining the services of Chiropodists qualified in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Health. Fortunately the service provided has been reasonably adequate especially during the closing months of the year, but the pending resignation of Mr. Thompson, who had been operating for four sessions per week, will, no doubt, create a deficiency which will be difficult to replace.

Yearly Totals

		1st visits	Re-visits	Sessions held
Health Centre	...	301	901	205
Bispham Clinic	...	44	106	27
Hawes Side Clinic	...	40	102	25
Home Visits	...	14	35	—

On waiting list, having had no treatment, 31st December, 1961 : 11

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

Report by the Medical Director of No. 5 Mass Radiography Unit on the Mass Radiography Survey carried out by the Unit in Blackpool from October, 1960, to May, 1961.

Response. The previous Blackpool survey was held in 1956 when 22,230 persons were X-rayed. This latest survey produced a very slightly higher total, but from a reduced available population. This reduction is due to the fact that children aged under 15 are no longer X-rayed by the unit. Of these children, 3,000 were X-rayed

in 1956. Also, the main industrial group (Hawker Aircraft Company employing over 3,000 people) visited in 1956, was closed by 1961. Most of these are now employed out of Blackpool.

The total was maintained by increasing the general public response from 4,300 in 1956 to 10,740 in 1961. This was done by holding general public sessions in the suburbs of the town (Marton, Layton, North Shore and South Shore) and by obtaining an excellent town centre site at Messrs. Marks and Spencer's Store.

Medical Director's Comments

Table 1. There is little to add to what has been said above except to emphasise the outstanding feature, which was the increase in the general public response from approximately 4,000 to approximately 10,000, due to the general deployment of the survey with a view to catering to more of the general public and the ideal central premises which were available on this occasion.

Table 2. The number of cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been increased from 14 in 1956 to 27 in the present survey (an increase from .6 per 1,000 to 1.2 per 1,000 generally). The numbers for men have increased from 12 to 14 and for women from 2 to no less than 13. The distribution of these cases shows a preponderance among men over the age of 45, compared with only two in 1956. Another striking feature is the large number of eight cases amongst women over the age of 35, a group not normally associated by the Ministry with a high rate of tuberculosis. Also, one case of active tuberculosis amongst schoolchildren over the age of 15 was picked up in as small a group as 750, despite B.C.G. coverage.

Table 3. On perusing Table 3, it will be seen that the great increase amongst women patients is accounted for by the general public group—ten cases—and that six extra cases were found in the general public group amongst men. In 1956 only two cases were picked up in the general public group as a whole. The total of 16 general public cases represents a rate of about 1.5 per 1,000 picked up in ten weeks as compared with the factory group of ten, a rate of .9 per 1,000 picked up in ten weeks.

It will be seen, therefore, that Tuberculosis has been about doubled as compared with the previous survey. The tables suggest that this is due to the increased general public facilities given rather than an actual increase of Tuberculosis in the town (the rate for industry remaining fairly constant in the two surveys) and possibly also due to the removal of schoolchildren under 15 who have been a dilution factor in the past.

Five cases of bronchial carcinoma were picked up in 1956, a rate of .2 per 1,000 ; this has been increased to 14, a rate of .6 per 1,000. If men only are considered, the rate is as high as 1.1 per 1,000, a rather alarming figure. Once again it is possible that the increased time given to general public sessions was responsible for this.

It must be emphasised that Blackpool is not an industrial town and although the figures suggest that there is still the need for adequate coverage of industry, there is also the need for more frequent general public coverage in the future from both the Tuberculosis and Bronchial Carcinoma point of view. These present figures for both Tuberculosis and Bronchial Carcinoma in the town must represent a truer position than the figures in 1956 and little comfort is to be gained from them.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED

TYPE OF EXAMINER	MALES										FEMALES										GRAND TOTAL	
	Under 14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-65	60-65	65 & Over	Total	Under 14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total		
School Children	...	—	—	410	—	—	—	—	—	410	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	340	750	
Factories/Offices	...	—	—	475	572	1,080	1,500	1,532	670	590	80	6,499	—	—	678	709	815	1,095	1,008	368	39	4,771
General Public Volunteers	...	—	—	260	250	670	640	710	530	370	750	4,180	—	—	360	260	1,070	1,330	1,680	650	580	6,560
TOTALS	...	—	—	1,145	822	1,750	2,140	2,242	1,200	960	830	11,089	—	—	1,378	969	1,885	2,425	2,688	1,018	619	689
																					11,671	22,760

TABLE II. DIAGNOSIS

ABNORMALITIES	MALES										FEMALES						GRAND TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Cases								
	Under 14	15— 19	20— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 59	60— 64	65 & Over	Total	Under 14	15— 19	20— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 59	60— 64	65 & Over	Total						
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	3	2	14	1.3	—	—	1	2	2	6	1	—	13	1.1	27	1.2		
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out - patient supervision	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	3	—	15	1.4	—	—	—	3	4	4	5	2	—	1	19	1.6	34	1.5
Malignant Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	4	12	1.1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	.6	
Non-malignant Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	—	10	—	
Sarcoids (including enlarged Hilar Glands) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	30	37	20	9	104	—	—	—	1	—	9	62	54	59	17	202	—	306	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE III. TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT

TYPES OF EXAMINEE	MALES										FEMALES						GRAND TOTAL			
	Under 14	14	15—19	20—24	25—34	45—54	55—59	60—64	65 & Over	Total	Under 14	14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—59	60—64	65 & Over
School Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Factories/Offices	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
General Public Volunteers	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	1	10
TOTALS	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	2	14	—	—	1	2	2	6	1	—	13
																				27

Convalescent Care. Arrangements were made for a lady aged 66 years to have two weeks' convalescence at the Evelyn Devonshire Home at Buxton. A small sum was contributed by the patient, but the major portion of the expenses incurred was borne by the Council.

Other applications received during the year were either refused or referred to the Director of Welfare Services.

Accidents in the Home. Once again the figures by the Secretary of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee show an overall increase, but the number of burns shows a slight decrease over 1961. It is obvious from these figures that the problem remains, and that there can be no slackening in giving as much publicity as possible to the means of prevention.

Campaigns, etc., held in this connection are outlined later in the report under the heading, "Home Safety Committee."

Year	Number of accidents causing scalds to persons				Number of accidents causing burns to persons				Number of other accidents, falls, etc.			
	Under 5 years	5—64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL	Under years	5—64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL	Under 5 years	5—64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL
1961 ...	20	68	15	103	20	68	10	98	486	1,827	433	2,746
1960 ...	28	47	6	81	26	70	13	109	383	1,543	404	2,330
1959 ...	19	47	4	70	11	42	8	61	283	1,176	305	1,764

Problem Families. The difficulties of dealing with Problem Families, with their multifarious family and social problems of adjustment to accepted standards, has received much attention during the year. A meeting was convened, to which other interested officers were invited, to discuss the difficulties arising with one such family, in an endeavour to co-ordinate the services.

This meeting was found to be a great help, and it was decided that meetings should be held regularly at intervals of two months. Officers of all Departments of the Local Authority, National Assistance Board, Probation Office and N.S.P.C.C. were invited to attend and submit the names of families for discussion. It has been possible in this way to resolve a unified policy and course of action.

During the year the families discussed at these meetings were limited to eleven, due to the time available, but there are indications that it may be necessary to allot more time in the future for these meetings.

With regard to one family, it was possible to achieve some measure of rehabilitation and in others it was possible to allocate home visiting to one or two officers, who were able to keep other interested officers informed.

Section 29—Home Help Service

On the 31st December, 1961, the staff of this service consisted of one Supervisor, one assistant and one clerk.

Home Helps employed totalled 102, for hours varying from 20 hours to 40 hours per week making a full-time equivalent of 90.

The demand for the service grows and notwithstanding the increase of 25 in the number of staff employed, it has not been possible to allocate the maximum help required by applicants for the service. The following table shows the number of cases and hours involved.

Type of Case	Cases Attended			Hours Worked		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
Confinements at home	9	10	7	203	330	38
Tuberculosis	9	6	7	949	764	898
Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm) ...	772	670	545	111,068	99,912	84,725
Others	70	42	31	5,920	2,755	1,243
TOTAL	860	728	590	118,140	103,761	86,904
Average Annual hours per case*	137	142	147			
Average Weekly hours per case*	2.6	2.7	2.8			

Households being attended at the end of the year totalled 522.

*These averages are based on calculations which assume that the cases are continually attended throughout the year. In practice this is not so, as many cases are on the books for a short period only. However, these figures do tend to show that, although more staff are employed, additional cases offset the benefit to individuals of the additional hours worked. It therefore indicates that the demands on the service are greater than the allocation of monies allowed for the recruitment of staff. If the department is to meet its obligations it is obvious that additional staff is required.

In my last Report the Night Home Help Service was referred to, but it is regretted that there has been little development in this direction. The main difficulty in this scheme is the maintenance of staff who are willing to be called upon at any time to undertake these duties. Reasons put forward are :—

1. No retaining fee offered.
2. No definite employment guaranteed.
3. Rates of pay insufficient.
4. Alternative employment obtained in meantime.

It may be said, however, that only tentative enquiries have been made for night sitters and so far no application has warranted a full scale investigation into the deficiencies of service. All that can be said at the moment is that the department is in a position to receive applications for the service, but whilst it may be possible to meet the requirements for an occasional night, the long term policy of maintaining a list of night sitters will require further consideration if the service develops.

Section 51—Mental Health

At the end of the year the staff consisted of three male and one female Mental Welfare Officers, each sharing the after office hours and week-end duty calls.

The following tables give details of the work carried out under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Admissions to Hospitals :

Section 5 (Admissions—Informal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
Section 25 (Observation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Section 26 (Treatment) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Section 29 (Emergency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Section 60 (Court) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Discharges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Home Visits by Mental Welfare Officers :—

(a) General enquiries and reports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155
(b) After-Care Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
New cases referred to department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Cases awaiting admission to hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The table below gives details of hospitals to which patients were admitted and the Acts under which action was taken during the year.

Mode of Admission	HOSPITAL							Total
	Whittingham	Wesham Park	Lancaster Moor	Brockhall	Calderstones	Royal Albert	Others	
Mental Health Act, 1959 :								
Section 5 ...	1	243	210	—	1	—	1	456
Section 25 ...	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	16
Section 26 ...	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Section 29 ...	—	12	50	—	—	—	—	62
Section 60 ...	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	6
TOTAL ...	1	260	279	1	2	—	2	545

Junior Training Centre. Children and staff have now settled happily in the new premises named Woodlands School, and at the end of the year there were 34 boys and 26 girls on the register.

Owing to the fact that the department is not yet in a position to give training to all the over sixteens, ten girls and nine boys are still attending the Junior Training Centre. A few of the original children who have attained the age of 16 have been absorbed into the Adult Training Centres which are at present under the control of a voluntary body.

The children are being transported to the centre by two new sitting case vehicles purchased specially for this purpose, and to this end two guides are employed to accompany the vehicles to facilitate collection and care of the children. Transportation is still a major problem as although the vehicles commence their pick-up at 8.0 a.m., each vehicle must make two journeys and the second load does not arrive at the school until approximately 10.00 a.m. Likewise in the evening, each vehicle is on the road two hours before all the children are returned to their homes. Every effort is being made to minimise the time spent, and one suggestion that pick-up points be established is under review.

The mid-day meals are supplied through the School Meals Service for which the nominal amount of 1/- per day is payable by the parents. However, in case of hardship sympathetic consideration is given to the provision of free meals.

Morning milk is also supplied free of charge.

The policy of training staff has continued and Miss K. Parr, who has been attending a training course for teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, successfully passed the qualifying examination and obtained her Diploma.

Psychiatric Club. These facilities are still afforded on Wednesday evening, one Mental Welfare Officer always attending in a supervisory capacity.

Special Care Units. No such Unit has yet been established by the Council, but the function of caring for the very young mentally handicapped child is undertaken by the Blackpool Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. The Council, however, granted free use of the premises situate at 214 Whitegate Drive, and assist wherever possible the voluntary society in its efforts.

Adult Training Centres. There has been no change in the arrangements in force in 1960, and the voluntary society are to be praised in their efforts to provide training for the older mentally handicapped child who has graduated from the Junior Training Centre. As has been mentioned before, the lack of sufficient places in the Adult Centres prevents the transfer of the older children from the Junior School.

There is no doubt that it is essential that plans be put forward at an early date to establish a Centre, and it is hoped that next year progress in this direction may be reported.

Residential Accommodation for the Mentally Disordered. It is a pleasure to report that following a year of urgency, the Mental Health Hostel on Lytham Road was in a position to accept the first residents. A busy year saw the premises transformed from its derelict original to a pleasant, if not perfect, establishment.

The staffing position is outlined on page 6 of the Report, but at this stage, and without the benefit of experience, it is not possible to determine the adequacy of the present establishment.

On the 18th December, three persons were admitted to the hostel, and the same three remained on the register until the end of the year. Too short a time has elapsed to venture to report on the activities of the Hostel, but the department should benefit from a wealth of experience obtaining in the coming year.

Application is made by Mental Hospitals for places for patients who, it is felt, could adapt themselves to normal life, but who would benefit by a gradual transition, rather than be discharged without reasonably close supervision.

Bridging the gap between hospital and normal life is the aim of the local authority in providing such accommodation, and it is important that a steady turnover of patients is maintained rather than having prolonged periods of residence.

Every action is taken, in co-operation with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer, to place the residents in suitable employment, and they are then able to contribute to their maintenance. In the interim period National Assistance is available to them, and a nominal charge from this amount is made by the department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

On the 31st December, 1961, there were eight Nursing Homes registered within the borough. These Nursing Homes provided 177 beds for medical and surgical

cases and nine for maternity cases. During the year ten inspections were made of these Homes. This number excludes number of inspections made to No. 8, Seventh Avenue, a new Home registered during the year. Application was made by the Matron of Inglehurst Nursing Home to increase the number, firstly from 14 to 17, and later in the year from 17 to 19. The former application was granted, but in the case of the latter permission was granted for 18.

The list of Nursing Homes with number of beds is shown below.

	No. of Beds	
	Maternity	Others
Ascot Nursing Home, 13 Luton Road	—	11
Convent of Our Lady of Wisdom, 575 Lytham Road	9	77
Northwood, 19 King Edward Avenue	—	12
Langdale, 67 Park Road	—	8
Inglehurst, 129 Newton Drive	—	18
Rocklands Nursing Home, 49 Bryan Road ...	—	14
St. Teresa's Nursing Home, 188 Norbreck Road ...	—	12
The Nook, 8 Seventh Avenue...	—	25
TOTAL	9	177

Agencies for the Supply of Nurses. During the year there were no applications for registration under the Nurses Agency Registration, 1961.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The number of medical examinations carried out by the Medical Staff of the department was less than last year. This is mainly due to the changed policy of ceasing to carry out examinations of season workers, and of persons who have been examined during the previous twelve months.

Details of the examinations are given below.

Entrance to the Corporation Superannuation Scheme	...	1,002
On behalf of other Local Authorities	...	3
Fitness for work	...	146
Routine medical examinations, Children's Act	...	61
Routine medical examinations, Adoption Act	...	10
Mental Deficiency Acts	...	6
		<hr/>
		1,228
		<hr/>

WELFARE SERVICES—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47. The position with regard to patients to be dealt with under this section during the year was as follows :—

Extensions of orders...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extensions of orders not pursued	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extension of orders refused by department	...	...	...	...	...	1

Details of the new case are outlined below :—

Case No. 1. This woman was found to be seriously under-nourished, dehydrated, mentally confused, and required immediate hospitalisation. She had been treated at the Chest Clinic for some years for a chronic tuberculous condition of the lungs. The premises in which she was living were in a dreadful condition, and in view of the patient's serious medical condition it was considered that it might be preferable for her to be admitted to a tuberculosis sanatorium. An Order was accordingly made for her to be admitted to the Elswick Hospital, as suffering from a chronic disease, infirm, physically incapacitated, living in insanitary conditions, unable to devote to herself, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Later in the year it was ascertained that the lady's condition was greatly improved, and she was able to feed herself as well as using rational language. It was still felt, however, that she would not be able to look after herself if sent home.

A woman of over 70 years was reported as living in a flat which was a mass of refuse.

She was found to be suffering from a multiplicity of conditions. She was partially blind, incontinent, was hypertensive, and showed a speech defect of four days' origin. Her memory was bad, and she was unable to walk. She refused to go to hospital. She was not noisy or disturbed, and was not thought to be mentally ill.

The case was referred to the department for action under Section 47, but when visited her state of health was such that removal by ambulance to hospital was made. Unfortunately this patient died soon after admission.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The care of adult epileptics and spastics over school leaving age is the responsibility of the Welfare Department.

The Director of Welfare Services informs me that in accordance with the scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons made under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a register of such persons has been compiled and at 31st December, 1961, there were sixteen adult epileptics and eighteen adult spastics included in the register.

Epileptics. At the commencement of 1961, in addition to the number referred to above, there were 17 epileptics maintained in epileptic colonies. During the year there was one new admission and two discharges, making 16 maintained at the 31st December, 1961.

The position with regard to epileptics and spastics of school age and under is tabulated below :—

Epileptics (including Petit Mal.)						<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
In Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	23
In Special Day Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
On Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Under School age	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3

Spastics.

In Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
In Open Air Schools	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
On Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
At Home, under School age	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Notified as ineducable (having trial period in Woodlands School)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
TOTAL No. KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION						9	7	16

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons. The Director of Welfare Services informs me that at 31st December, 1961, the total number on the register was as follows :—

<i>Blind Register</i>			<i>Partially Sighted Register</i>		
Male	...	178	Male	...	43
Female	...	261	Female	...	91
	—			—	
	439			134	
	—			—	

Children of school age and below are reported on as follows :—

Blind	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
At Home, having Home Tuition (has other defects also)	1	—	1
In Special Residential School	—	1	1
Under School age (awaiting place in Sunshine Homes)	2	—	2

Partially Sighted

In Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
In Day Special School for E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
On Home Tuition (also Epileptic)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
In Ordinary Schools under Special Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Under School age	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
BLIND :				
(i) Number of cases registered as blind during the year ended 31st December, 1961, in respect of which Section F. of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment	6	5	—	23
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	19	2	—	28
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	6	1	—	5
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which :				
(a) Vision improved	—	—	—	1
(b) Sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	6	1	—	4
PARTIALLY SIGHTED :				
(i) Number of cases registered as partially sighted during the year ended 31st December, 1961, in respect of which Section F. of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment	11	—	—	14
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	10	5	—	12
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	5	—	8
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which :				
(a) Vision improved	—	—	—	—
(b) Sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	1	5	—	8

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	16
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ...	—

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, Deputy and one Assistant Medical Officer are authorised under the Cremation Act to issue certificates giving permission to

cremate. Authorised cremations at the Blackpool Crematorium were 2,526; of these 1,174 were in respect of Blackpool residents.

This is an increase of 144 against last year.

The table below is published to demonstrate the trend of applications for cremation over the past three years.

	1961	1960	1959
All applicants ...	2,526	2,382	2,458
Blackpool residents ...	1,174	1,068	1,093

The trend for the past few years has been downwards, owing to the building of new crematoria in the North-West, and but for the opening of these new premises saturation point would have been reached. It has been estimated that the Blackpool Crematorium could have dealt with 99 cremations per week, this being the absolute maximum over a short period—say in an emergency or during an epidemic.

As a matter of interest, below is published the number of burials in respect of Blackpool residents which have taken place in Blackpool during the past three years and it will be seen that cremations now far exceed the number of burials.

1961	1960	1959
748	790	756

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education has been carried out during the year to the community by propaganda campaigns and on a personal approach.

The Ministry of Health offers of publicity materials in connection with National Fire Prevention Week, Welfare Foods, nutrition and spread of air-borne infections were accepted, posters and leaflets were distributed widely throughout the town with the co-operation of the Libraries, Education and Transport Departments.

A campaign for Diphtheria immunisation was held with the assistance of the Ministry of Health who provided posters and press advertisements.

Members of the department were guest speakers on health subjects at meetings of Social and Cultural societies.

Health Education on a personal level was carried out at all Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by Midwives and Health Visitors.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

Throughout the year efforts were continued to publicise the dangers of smoking, and to this end posters were positioned at the most advantageous points.

One of the main difficulties in this direction is to convince the public, especially young persons, of the authenticity of the facts put to them, and more positive information at national level is required to lend weight to the existing material.

One session of the Central Council for Health Education In-Service Training Course, held in October, was devoted to "Smoking and Lung Cancer" for members of the Education and Health Department staffs.

BLACKPOOL HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

1961 has been an eventful year and it is hoped that the campaigning has been contributory in preventing at least a few accidents in the home.

In February a stand was set up at the First Northern Catering Trades Exhibition held at Blackpool and promoted by Jack Rose, who very kindly granted free space. During this week over 200 leaflets daily were distributed, most of which had been obtained free from various sources.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents asked the local Society to equip and staff a stand during the Royal Society of Health Congress held at the Winter Gardens. Questions were received from Medical Officers of Health, Welfare Officers, and Children's Officers from home and overseas. These were dealt with by the secretary and members of the Society. During this period over 10,000 leaflets were distributed.

During the Bispham Gala an ambulance was used in the procession, from which leaflets were distributed, and a display sign carrying the words "Is your home safe?"

The First Annual Home Safety Conference in London was attended by a delegate from the local Society, and assistance was given to the Fire Service during the Fire Prevention Week campaign held during the National Home Safety Week. Members of the Society had previously attended the Fire Station for lectures in order to equip themselves with information to meet the many queries raised.

Some 6,000 leaflets bearing Christmas greetings for a safe Christmas were distributed through the various channels.

Appreciation is extended to officers and members of the Society for their many efforts during the past year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

PUBLIC HEALTH LONDON ACT, 1936

Public Swimming Baths

The Baths General Manager reports that there is no change from the details furnished in the 1960 Report with regard to Public Swimming Baths in the town.

WATER SUPPLY

The Authority responsible for the water supply in Blackpool is the Fylde Water Board, and the Engineer of the Board has been good enough to furnish the following information :—

Water supplied to Blackpool is collected at two sources : (a) from watersheds at Barnacre, and (b) at Stocks on the River Hodder, and is satisfactory both in quantity and quality. At both these head works, upland surface water is collected and stored in reservoirs. The watershed at Barnacre is free from human habitation and at Stocks the Fylde Water Board owns the watershed and controls all operations on it.

Bacteriological examinations have been made throughout the year of both the raw water and treated water, and the results are as below :—

	No. of samples examined	Av. No. of coliform organisms/100 mls.	Average No. of colonies growing on Yeastral Agar	
			2 days @ 37°C. /1 ml.	3 days @ 22°C. /1 ml.
Hodder	...	13	51	18
Barnacre	...	13	21	8
				124
				60

A further summary of figures for water going into supply is as follows :—

Hodder	...	39	nil	2	3
Barnacre	...	25	nil	1	3

Chemical analyses of Stocks and Barnacre Raw water and analyses of the water in supply in Blackpool are shown hereunder :—

		Barnacre Raw Water	Hodder Raw Water
Appearance	...	Slightly yellow some suspended matter	Yellow with some suspended matter
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt.)	...	30	60
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	...	3	6
Odour	...	Nil	Nil
Taste	...	—	—
Reaction pH Value	...	6.7 p.p.m.	6.9 p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	...	Nil	Nil
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	...	0.04	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	...	0.09	0.12
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	...	Nil	0.002
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	...	0.30	0.25
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	...	2.3	3.8
Free Acidity as CO ₂	...	5	5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	13	23
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	23	34
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	10	11
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	...	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	...	13	27
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	...	10	7
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	60	80
Chloride as Cl	...	10	9
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	15	15
Lead as Pb	...	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn	...	Nil	0.04
Copper as Cu	...	Nil	0.02
Iron as Fe	...	0.30	0.60
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	...	Nil	Nil

At both sources the water is stained with peat and the treatment given includes the addition of aluminium sulphate for colour removal.

	<i>Private House Barnacre Supply</i>	<i>Fylde Water Board Offices Hodder Supply</i>
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt.)	5	5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal
pH Value	8.5 p.p.m.	8.0 p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	0.2	0.05
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.10	0.25
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.04	0.07
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	0.002
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.25	0.30
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	1.0	1.5
Free Acidity as CO ₂	Less than 5	Less than 5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	8	18
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	28	42
Non-carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	20	24
Calcium as CaCO ₃	18	35
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	10	7
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	70	95
Chlorides as Cl	10	9
Sulphate as SO ₄	20	20
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn	Nil	0.02
Copper as Cu	Nil	0.02
Iron as Fe	0.03	0.04
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	0.15	0.20

The raw waters are liable to plumbosolvency, and in consequence they are treated with lime after coagulation and pressure filtration to a pH value which gives a positive Langlier index of corrosion. No lead has been found in samples examined.

No action has been necessary throughout the year, as no contamination has been encountered.

The level of fluoride in water supplied to the town is very low, i.e., less than 0.05 p.p.m. as F, and this is well below the optimum figure for the prevention of dental caries.

There are 52,031 houses in the borough with piped water supply, and the resident population supplied, based on the Registrar General's estimate, is 150,000.

SEWERAGE OF THE BOROUGH

The policy of abolishing cesspools in the Marton area has been energetically pursued throughout the year, and seven owners of property which had cesspools or septic tanks took advantage of the Council's assisted scheme, whereby a contribution of £10 is made, and had their drains connected to main sewers.

The Director of Public Cleansing reports that 130 pail closets and twelve cesspools are emptied regularly by his department.

(a) Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal carried out in 1961

- (1) Completion of the Eastern Area Scheme 3,000 lin. yds. of 42" to 108" diameter sewers in tunnel.
- (2) Commencement of 72" diameter sewer in Warren Drive.
- (3) Completion of Mossom Lane Sewer 700 lin. yds. 36" and 42" diameter pipes.
- (4) Site Investigation for Reconstruction of Manchester Square Pumping Station.
- (5) Construction of 18" Flood Relief Sewer from Glenmere Crescent.

(b) Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal proposed to be carried out in 1962.

- (1) Completion of 72" diameter sewer in Warren Drive.
- (2) Commencement of Central Area Drainage Scheme 5 miles of sewers 30" to 108" diameter in tunnel and open trench.
- (3) Commencement of Marton Moss Drainage Stage two 4½ miles of 9" to 30" diameter sewers.
- (4) Construction of new 42" diameter sewer in Kylemore Avenue.
- (5) Commencement of the Manchester Square Pumping Station Reconstruction.

(c) Proposed Future Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

- (1) Continuation to completion of schemes mentioned in (b)
- (2) Provision of sewers for future development.
- (3) Provision of sewers to relieve flooding.
- (4) Reconstruction of Sewer Outfalls at Manchester Square.
- (5) Provision of additional plant at Pumping Stations.

The drainage schemes at present in hand and approved in principle will cater for the urgent needs of the district and make the arrangements reasonably adequate. However, improvements in the Northern Area of the district may eventually be necessary to cater for the future development.

REFUSE, ETC., COLLECTION—1961

This work is carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation.

I am informed by the Director of Public Cleansing that there was an increase in the amount of refuse collected as compared with the previous year. This was no doubt due to a slightly better holiday season, and the normal growth of the town.

The charge for tipping refuse was increased to 5/- per load, for vehicles exceeding 10 cwts., with effect from 1st November, 1960. This year (1961) was therefore the first full year with the new charges operating. Although the total amount of refuse received on the tip was greater than the previous year there was a reduction in that brought by private traders.

The amount of refuse dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works was 24,420 tons, whilst 42,455 tons were tipped away, and 1,490 tons of nightsoil were removed.

Approximately 75 tons of sewage were removed from sumps, etc., at the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

This section of the Annual Report, and the following sections dealing with Housing, Rodent Control and Disinfestation, General Food Supply and Prosecutions, give details of the variety of functions undertaken by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE—STATISTICS

Complaints Received :

Verbal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,487
Written	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726

Visits and Inspections during Year :

Ash Receptacles :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Re-inspections under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Number of Galvanised Bins provided as a result of notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Number of Galvanised Bins provided by department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573

Food and Drugs Act :

Butchers' Shops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427
Cafes and Snackbars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
Dairies and Milk Shops under Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Fish Frying Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Hotels and Licensed Premises—Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,029
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Food Manufacturing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Food Inspections and Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,307

Miscellaneous :

Abattoirs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Basements (full inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basements (excluding full inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Theatres, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Drainage Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814
Dwelling Houses (Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Dwelling Houses (Rent Act, 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dwelling Houses re Housing Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Exhumations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Factories...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470
Farms and Smallholdings (Agricultural Act, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Hairdressing Businesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Houses in Multiple Occupation (Residential)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Infectious Diseases (including Food Poisoning and Dysentery)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470
Land and Camp Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511
Municipal Tenancy Applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Nuisances (Noise)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Nuisances (first inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300

Nuisances (re-inspections under notice)	...	...	...	...	...	5,617
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	10
Piggeries ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	...	10
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roadways, Footpaths, Back Streets and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	172
Sand and Foreshore	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shops (Shops Act, 1950)	...	...	...	...	...	1,510
Slum Clearance ...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	117
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Stables and Manure Heaps	...	...	...	...	...	69
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	13
Temporary Structures (Full Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	535
Temporary Structures (Excluding Full Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	370
Town Planning and Building Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	237
Watercourses and Ponds	...	...	...	...	...	191
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	77
Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	524
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	212
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	8

Number of Houses where Sanitary Defects were Found

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	106
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	168

Number of Houses where Notices were Served for the Abatement of Nuisances :

Verbal Notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Preliminary notices	...	...	...	...	...	106
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	59

Number of Houses where Sanitary Defects were Remedied by Notice :

Defects remedied as per preliminary notice ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Defects remedied as per statutory notice ...	...	...	...	...	...	60

House Drains Tested :

New Houses :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Unsatisfactory on first test	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Rendered satisfactory after first test	...	...	...	...	...	...	122

Old Houses :

First test—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
First test—unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Tested during relaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Final Test satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Drains :

Relaid, disconnected and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Repaired, unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,369
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soil pipes repaired or fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Waterclosets :

New w.c.'s fixed in lieu of privies, pail closets and defective w.c.'s	9
Repaired ...	18
Unblocked ...	1
Flushing fittings repaired and water provided	8
New pails provided ...	2
Pail closets abolished ...	1

Waste Pipes :

New slop waste pipes fixed ...	3
New rainwater downpipes fixed ...	1
Rainwater pipes and roof gutters repaired ...	31
Slop waste pipes repaired ...	6
Water service pipes repaired, etc. ...	1

Miscellaneous :

Accumulations removed ...	42
Backyards cleansed ...	5
Backyards repaired ...	6
Courts or passages cleansed ...	6
Courts or passages reformed or repaired ...	1
Erections in yard reported to Borough Surveyor ...	1
Dampness remedied ...	44
Fire ranges re-set, repaired or provided ...	6
Food stores provided ...	1
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	6
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc., reported to Cleansing Department ...	19
New floor laid or repaired ...	13
New slop sinks fixed ...	2
Premises cleansed ...	3
Roofs repaired ...	27
Various repairs ...	57
Watercourses cleansed ...	9

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one registered Common Lodging House in the Borough for males and this is at 13 Eden Street. There are no Common Lodging Houses for females. The accommodation at Eden Street is available for 160 male persons.

Regular inspections are carried out by the District Public Health Inspector and a reasonable standard of cleanliness and hygiene has been maintained having regard to the age of the property. It has been noted, however, that there has been an increase in the number of lice-infested men resorting to this house and this involved the Department in increased work in connection with the de-lousing of the men and the disinfestation of the bedding. This condition can be attributed to the increase in the number of itinerant vagrants who appear to be using these premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Local Authority, after careful consideration, again decided not to declare any part of the Borough to be a smoke controlled area but agreed to the Department purchasing and installing at agreed sites three Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution

Recording Machines. At the latter end of the year these machines were installed at the sites which had been approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and records of all information will be submitted regularly to this Department. The collation of all data regarding smoke and sulphur dioxide will be commenced on January 1st next year, and after a full 12 months' operation the information obtained should prove of value to the Council when the question of smoke controlled areas is again reviewed.

Constant checks on furnace chimneys have been carried out by the Specialist Smoke Inspectors and during the year 130 smoke observations were recorded by them.

Five contraventions of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, i.e., emission of dark smoke from furnace chimneys, were reported to the Council and in two cases successful prosecutions were obtained in the court. These two cases were in respect of an offence from a laundry chimney and the other from a locomotive of the British Transport Commission.

During the year 27 applications for approval of new furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act were dealt with and a further 16 notifications of installation of new furnaces were received.

It is again pleasing to report that in this year no complaints were received regarding the emission of smoke from the locomotive type boilers used in connection with the steam sterilisation of soil in greenhouses in the Marton Moss area. There is no doubt that the advisory work carried out by the Department's Smoke Inspectors during past years had had its effect, and the operators of the boiler plant have accepted the fact that the work can be carried out satisfactorily with smokeless fuels.

The Borough Surveyor, through the Highways Committee, is responsible for Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which deals with the height of chimneys in the proposed erection and extension of buildings, and there is excellent liaison between the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Public Health Department in respect of this matter, and all plans are passed to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his observations before approval is given.

The Department's Specialist Officers have continued to advise industrialists regarding the condition of their boiler plants, which has resulted in many new up-to-date plants being installed throughout the Borough at a cost of many thousand pounds. We appreciate all the co-operation of the various trades and businesses in this respect.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—1961

During the year two cinemas closed, and the remaining places of entertainment are classified as follows :—

Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cinemas also used for Variety, etc.							3
Variety, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ballrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice Drome	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

All these premises were inspected prior to the commencement of the holiday season, particular attention being paid to the dressing room accommodation and washing facilities both for patrons and artistes, and ventilation, etc. The inspections showed that the facilities provided were of a high standard and in no case was any action necessary by the department.

FACTORIES

Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year totalled 470, and in the course of the inspections 21 contraventions of the Factories Act were noted. In seven instances action was taken informally and it was necessary in ten cases for written notices to be served on the occupiers of the properties. In 13 of the cases defects have been remedied, and no legal proceedings had to be instituted.

So far as the department is aware, there are no Blackpool firms employing outworkers either within or without the Borough.

As a result of notifications from other Authorities four inspections of outworkers' premises were made, and in all cases the nature of the work was the making of wearing apparel, and conditions were satisfactory.

It is again interesting to note that the majority of the contraventions were in respect of the lack of intervening ventilated spaces between w.c. compartments and the workshops and this is, no doubt, due to the managements' varied interpretations of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations of the Factories Act.

The following matters were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories—20 new factories and 15 discontinued factories during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	55	61	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	886	400	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	9	2	—
Total	943	470	10	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	8	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Total	21	13	—	10	—

Part VIII of the Act Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	Making, etc. ...	7	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	—	—	—	—	—

Factories on Register (Section 8 (3)) at the Year End

Trade	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Making or repair of wearing apparel	108	22
Baking	160	2
Preparation of other foods and drinks ...	110	1
Building Trades	87	4
Furniture making, etc.	26	4
Conveyances and engineering	183	4
Photography, printing and bookbinding ...	56	7
Other trades	139	11
Laundries	17	0
Total Number of Factories on Register ...	886	55

OFFENSIVE TRADES

We are fortunate in this Authority that there are only three established offensive trades in the area and these are as follows :—

Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	2

These premises are located within the confines of the Public Abattoir and are subject to close supervision and inspection by the Public Health Inspectors engaged at the Abattoirs on meat inspection.

CARAVAN SITES

The number of Caravan Sites in the Borough are only few compared to the size and type of district. All sites at present operating have received Town Planning Approval and are subject to Site Licences issued by the Local Authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The standards enforced by the Local Authority are similar to the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but each case is dealt with on its merits. On some residential sites the number of caravans on the land at the date of the issuing of the Licence was far in excess of the number permitted on the actual Licence. To require the reduction of the number on these sites to the actual licence number immediately would have created much hardship to many people, and the Local Authority has adopted a natural wastage policy to alleviate this position. The sites are visited regularly by the District Public Health Inspectors ; during the year 511 visits were made and reports indicate that conditions have improved considerably since the issuing of the Licences. The summary of the sites is as follows :—

Holiday Sites	...	...	...	4
Residential Sites	...	...	...	8

In addition to these there are a number of Licences issued for land on which there are only one or two caravans sited.

CLEARANCE AREAS

The position at the end of 1961 was as follows :—

Area	Date of Representation	Confirmation by Ministry	No. of dwellings removed vacated or demolished	No. still Occupied	No. of Families
Abbey Road. No. 2...	9.2.58	30.6.59	1	1	1 (1 person)
Oddfellow Street ...	21.4.61	Awaiting	2	36	63 (138 persons)
Queenstown ...	10.7.61	Awaiting	3	96	113 (285 persons)

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished

Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Houses unfit for human habitation	—	9	2
Not in Clearance Areas :			
As a result of formal or informal action under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	6	14	7
L.A. owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	—	—	—
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED :			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957...	3	9	3

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	65	—
After formal notice under the Public Health Acts	56	1

HOUSES—LET IN LODGINGS

Although a survey of the Borough has not been carried out to ascertain the number of this type of premises, nevertheless, action has been taken in many cases to evoke the standards of this Authority made under the provision of Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957. The standards require that in each letting there shall be a separate piped water supply and sink, separate facilities for the preparation and cooking of food and proper ventilated food store. The preparation and cooking of food shall not be carried out in a room used for sleeping purposes. There shall be at least one w.c. for every ten persons and one on each floor where practicable. The Housing Act Overcrowding Provisions are also enforced.

The enforcement of these requirements has, no doubt, improved standards of living for many unfortunate people, who, because of the housing shortage, high cost of housing and other factors have to rely upon this type of accommodation in which to live.

This aspect of the Public Health Inspectors' work will be intensified, and the new Housing Act, 1961, gives additional powers to Local Authorities with regard to higher standards and proper management control, and, will, no doubt, assist us to obtain an even higher standard in this type of accommodation.

HOLIDAY FLATLETS

The conversion of boarding-houses to this type of accommodation is increasing year by year, and although in many cases these conversions have resulted in a good standard being achieved, nevertheless, numerous complaints were received by the

Department of overcrowding, lack of essential amenities and poor management. These complaints were all investigated, and similar standards to those applied to Houses-let-in-lodgings were enforced. It is essential that in seaside resorts this work must receive some priority in the activities of this Department.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The Local Authority's first five year programme for Slum Clearance ended on the 31st December, 1960, during which time 100 houses were closed or demolished.

During 1961 the programme for the second five year scheme was commenced when two areas were approved by the Local Authority, the Queenstown Clearance Area comprising 99 dwelling-houses and eight other buildings, and the Oddfellow Street Clearance Area comprising 38 dwelling-houses and six other buildings.

A number of objections have been received in respect of both these Areas, and no doubt the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will arrange for public inquiries in both cases.

Six houses were demolished as a result of procedure taken under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and three houses were closed as a result of action also taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

SHOPS

During the year 1,510 inspections and 65 re-inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, are being complied with. No statutory notices were served but one warning letter was sent. The undermentioned table gives details of classified defects ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors and defects remedied during the year.

		CLASSIFIED DEFECTS			
		Found		Repaired or Remedied	
		Nil	Defective	Provided	Repaired
Sanitary conveniences	...	—	6	—	6
Washing facilities	...	—	2	—	—
Lighting	...	—	—	—	—
Ventilation	...	—	—	—	—
Temperature	...	—	2	—	—
Totals		—	10	—	6

Businesses discontinued during the year was 13.

OVERCROWDING

The extent of overcrowding in the Borough is unknown with any degree of accuracy, and only a complete survey would present the Local Authority with a true picture of the position.

When serious cases of overcrowding are discovered, the facts in every instance are reported to the Related Health Services Committee, and in the cases where the occupiers are eligible for a municipal tenancy, the Estates and Housing Committee give most sympathetic consideration.

ALLOCATION OF MUNICIPAL TENANCIES

There has been no change in the "Points Scheme" approved by the Town Council in 1958 for the allocation of Municipal Houses.

Applications which were referred to the department by the Borough Treasurer for the allocation of points on medical grounds totalled 151.

The various types of Municipal houses erected since the re-commencement of building after the last war were as follows :—

Permanent—1 bedroom	...	838
2 bedrooms	...	656
3 bedrooms	...	1,920
4 bedrooms	...	106
Temporary bungalows ...	...	343

During the year 244 families were re-housed and at the 31st December, 1961, the number of applicants on the waiting list for tenancy of municipal houses was 2,742.

RENT ACT, 1957

Since this Act became operative the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair have decreased year by year, and in 1961 the following applications were dealt with :—

No. of applications received	...	6
No. of certificates issued	...	1
No. of certificates refused	...	—
No. of undertakings received	...	4
No. of certificates revoked	...	1

NOISE NUISANCES

Complaints of this type continued to increase, and during the year 47 visits were made by the Inspectors in respect of alleged noise nuisances from various types of machinery at bakeries, dairies and light engineering factories, etc.

Due to the co-operation of the managements of these premises no formal action has been necessary, and measures advised by the Inspectors to improve conditions have been carried out, resulting in reduction of the noise to levels considered to be no longer statutory nuisances.

Local bye-laws framed to deal with nuisances from noisy animals, have again proved of value, and the Town Clerk's department have advised complainants on the action to be taken in these cases.

RODENT CONTROL

The continuous search of land and premises for rodent infestation, during the year entailed 1,157 visits, summarised as follows :—

Business Premises	...	...	542
Dwelling Houses	...	...	495
Open Spaces	...	...	120

Of this number 78 premises were found to be infested—orders were received to carry out the necessary disinfestation, and the work was duly carried out satisfactorily. It is pleasing to note that the cordial relationship which has existed between the department and the general public continues, and the helpful co-operation of the Lancashire Agricultural Executive Committee, the Nationalised Industries and the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) has been much appreciated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The complaints received numbered 555. Of this number 21 premises were found, upon investigation, to be clear after test baiting and 534 premises comprising 245 business premises and 289 dwelling houses received disinfestation treatment. Premises so treated included hospitals, clinics, hotels, theatres, cinemas, factories, warehouses and shops. In addition, the abattoir, refuse tips, refuse disposal works, land, watercourses, pumping stations and other premises vested in the Local Authority received periodic inspection and treatment, where necessary. The total number of surface infestation visits made during the year was 2,528.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS

The following approved sewer treatments were carried out during the year :—

Class	No. of Manholes	Commenced	Completed	Bait Base	Poison
Maintenance	475	17. 4.61	10. 5.61	Pinhead Oatmeal	Warfarin 5
10% Test	405	9.10.61 .	19.10.61	Sausage Rusk	—
Maintenance	302	20.10.61	1.11.61	Pinhead Oatmeal	Warfarin 5

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) was present at each stage of the above treatments, and certified that the correct procedure was adopted throughout.

Summary of Visits during 1961

Continuous search	...	...	1,037
Surface Infestations	...	...	2,528
Sewer Treatments	...	...	3,151
			<hr/> 6,716

Other Infestations

During the period under review, the pest control staff have carried out treatments for moles, voles and rabbits on land vested in the Local Authority.

The whole of Lancashire is now a " Rabbit Clearance Area " in accordance with the provisions of the Pests Act, 1954, where it is laid down that it is the duty of every occupier of land to destroy wild rabbits living on or resorting to his land, and the department is enforcing the requirements of this Order.

BIRD PEST ELIMINATION

An application to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) for a certificate to use a stupefying technique for this work has not so far been successful.

Trapping and night visits to roosts has resulted in the destruction of 186 pigeons and 153 eggs. As pointed out in previous reports trap shyness develops quickly, and the department is of opinion that other methods should be tried out.

Reports from other Local Authorities tend to show that pigeons are causing more and more nuisance, and the difficulties encountered by them are similar to our own. It is proposed to try new techniques in 1962.

INSECT INFESTATIONS

Treatment and/or advice has been given as a result of the following number of complaints, which are classified as follows :—

					1st Visits	Re-visits	Total
Bugs, lice and fleas	...	...	...	...	582	116	698
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	291	257	548
Steam Flies	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Ants	...	...	...	...	68	40	108
Moths	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
Wood borers	...	...	...	...	83	30	113
Flies	...	...	...	...	34	14	48
Wasps	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Food Pests	...	...	...	...	24	10	34
Other Pests	...	...	...	...	215	49	264
					—	—	—
					1,328	525	1,853
					—	—	—

During the year 35 males and two females were disinfested for lice under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and all treatments were carried out at the Local Authority's cleansing station in the Devonshire Road hospital.

The number of insects sent to the department for identification during the year was 163.

The total number of visits made by the Pest Control section during the year was 8,665.

STAFF ENGAGED ON PEST CONTROL

The staff engaged in Pest Control comprises the Pestologist and three Rodent/Insect Operatives. One operator is attending a two-year course at the Technical College in biology at advanced level.

NORTH-WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE ON RODENT CONTROL

During the year there have been two meetings of the North-Western Representative Committee on Rodent Control. These meetings ensure uniformity of administration and develop the spirit of co-operation between the Authorities.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The Blackpool Corporation Act of 1958 provides that persons shall not carry on the business of a Hairdressers or Barbers in the Borough, unless both persons and premises are registered by the Corporation. It also provides that the Council may make Bye-laws for the purpose of securing (a) cleanliness of premises registered under this Section, and the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in the premises, and (b) the cleanliness of persons employed in the premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

The District Public Health Inspectors regularly inspect these premises to ensure that the Bye-laws of the Authority are complied with and it is pleasing to report that it has been found that a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene is being maintained at all these premises.

GENERAL FOOD SUPPLY

Meat Inspection

Two full-time Public Health Inspectors are engaged at the Public Abattoirs to inspect carcasses of all animals slaughtered and this arrangement ensures that a 100 per cent. meat inspection is carried out.

Retail and wholesale butchers' premises are visited regularly by the Public Health Inspectors to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and Meat Regulations and to inspect meat on their premises.

The annual throughput showed an increase of 15,299 over last year, and is an all time high since the Abattoirs was opened.

The value of the grant as a contribution towards the cost of meat inspection for "outside" meat for 1960-61 was £627.

The undermentioned tables show the number of animals which have been slaughtered during the last 20 years, and also the quantities of meat condemned.

Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1942	2,109	2,751	3,895	181	8,081	6,2171	1,144	80,332
1943	2,532	2,299	3,758	183	10,444	48,843	696	68,755
1944	2,678	2,138	2,435	170	9,544	45,627	691	63,283
1945	2,837	2,686	4,462	192	10,764	40,450	1,258	62,649
1946	4,075	2,391	4,968	154	11,671	54,015	607	77,881
1947	3,224	2,273	4,093	108	7,929	24,932	290	42,849
1948	4,075	1,938	3,397	129	7,589	36,015	550	53,693
1949	4,610	2,230	2,691	204	6,202	34,276	711	50,924
1950	5,606	4,127	3,249	303	7,257	36,593	2,032	59,167
1951	5,361	5,119	3,376	294	7,408	34,885	4,248	60,661
1952	3,749	4,546	2,889	175	7,477	38,212	7,663	64,711
1953	5,719	3,205	3,164	213	5,198	46,161	7,493	71,153
1954	3,972	4,883	3,021	118	3,019	59,369	15,750	90,132
1955	2,126	4,917	4,249	39	1,358	47,851	18,087	78,627
1956	1,946	4,416	6,810	29	1,989	59,115	17,044	91,349
1957	2,239	4,209	7,213	25	1,713	64,211	18,123	97,733
1958	3,136	3,553	6,352	25	1,034	58,144	19,746	91,990
1959	2,180	2,338	7,299	21	809	80,230	19,090	111,967
1960	2,404	1,980	9,151	18	1,212	76,825	19,623	111,213
1961	2,372	2,890	10,201	31	1,805	89,129	20,084	126,512

MEAT CONDEMNED

1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960

Abnormal	...	...	...	63	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	131,504
Abscessed	...	...	...	16,642	Melanosis	...	...	156
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	514	Moribund	...	...	2,386
Actinobacillosis	...	...	...	1,293	Muscular Degeneration	...	...	63
Adhesions	...	...	...	30	Necrosis	...	...	44
Anaemia	...	...	...	242	Nephritis	...	...	1,026
Arthritis	...	...	...	3,245	Not De-haired	...	...	118
Acrophy	...	...	...	2	Oedema	...	...	636
Bone Taint	...	...	...	2,104	Ostroma	...	...	7
Bruised	...	...	...	3,414	Parasitic	...	...	22,577
Cadavers	...	...	...	419	Parturition	...	...	65
C. Bovis	...	...	...	566	Periconditis	...	...	1,957
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	451	Peritonitis	...	...	200
Congested	...	...	...	7,974	Pleurisy	...	...	563
Contaminated	...	...	...	22	Pneumonia	...	...	1,160
Decomposed	...	...	...	1,324	Pyaemia	...	...	3,110
Dropsy	...	...	...	25	Rickets	...	...	44
Emaciation	...	...	...	1,444	Sarcoma	...	...	489
Enteritis	...	...	...	76	Septic	...	...	4,456
Erysipelas	...	...	...	317	Suppurative	...	...	132
Fasciolasis	...	...	...	78,313	Telangiectasis	...	...	1,655
Fevered	...	...	...	3,600	Tuberculosis	...	...	12,733
Fractured	...	...	...	977	Tumours	...	...	177
Immature	...	...	...	276	Unsound	...	...	4,390
Jaundice	...	...	...	411	Urticaria	...	...	465
Jointill	...	...	...	1,726	Xanthosis	...	...	311
Mastitis	...	...	...	6,034				
<i>Carried forward</i>				131,504	GRAND TOTAL...			

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

As a result of the above Act, the Local Authority has been considering plans for bringing the existing Public Slaughterhouse up to the standards laid down. It was finally decided not to proceed with this type of scheme but to build a new Slaughterhouse. The Ministry has been notified of the Local Authority's intention, and a date of January, 1964, has been laid down for the completion.

Cysticercus Bovis

The department continued its special technique in the examination of carcasses for the presence of Cysticercus Bovis.

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis in Animals Slaughtered at Blackpool Abattoirs during 1961

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Slaughtered ...	1,165	990	1,212	1,044	1,164	1,205	1,431	1,542	1,544	1,525	1,427	1,245	15,494
Infested ...	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	11
Per Cent....	·17	·10	—	·09	—	·08	·07	·06	·06	·06	·07	—	·07

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	13,122	2,372	1,805	89,129	20,084	—
Number inspected	13,122	2,372	1,805	89,129	20,084	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	9	46	73	108	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8,312	1,441	11	2,613	1,607	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	63·2	61·1	3·1	2·8	8·5	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	232	7	—	—	227	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1·8	·3	—	—	1·2	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

Sale of Horse Flesh

There are no shops in the town selling horse flesh for human consumption.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Other Food

All meat unfit for human consumption which has been condemned following inspection at the Public Slaughterhouse, is stained with a green dye before being removed from the premises and delivered to a firm at Widnes. At their works all the condemned meat and offal is converted into fertilisers, and none of it is sold as pet animal food, nor is there any leakage through other channels whereby the public health is endangered. The firm which used to process the condemned meat at a works within the Borough has now discontinued operations. In respect of other foods condemned in shops or warehouses, the department accepts full responsibility for its disposal by collecting the condemned items by van and conveying them to the Refuse Disposal Works where they are destroyed by incineration.

Complete records of meat and other foods condemned are maintained and the Council is satisfied that the above arrangements at the Public Slaughterhouse provide adequate protection for the general public.

Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The licensing of these premises has been transferred from the Police Department to the Town Clerk's Department but all applications are submitted to the Public Health Inspectors for inspection and report prior to the issuing of the Licences. The Public Health Inspectors are now responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the Order are complied with and the premises are visited regularly by the staff.

List of Foodstuffs Condemned During 1961

During the past twelve months, the undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. This is in addition to the meat condemned at the public Slaughterhouse :—

Articles	Units	Pounds	Bags/Boxes	Tins/Jars
Biscuits	...	—	—	—
Meat (tinned)...	...	163	6,909	1,489
Bacon and Ham	...	7	268	1
Fish (fresh)	56	305	—
Shellfish	...	2	231	3
Fruit (fresh)	964	471	23
Vegetables (fresh) ...	—	—	—	—
Meat (fresh) ...	—	14	—	—
Fish (tinned)	13	156	1
Fruit (tinned)...	...	9	5,958	38
Vegetables (tinned)	44	4,529	15
Milk (tinned)...	...	20	116	—
Animal Foods	...	103	15	—
Butter and Fats	...	—	80	5
Jams and Marmalades	...	—	95	—
Bread	...	—	—	—
Tea and Coffee	...	1	1	3
Rabbits	...	—	1,250	42
Poultry	...	—	—	—
Cheese...	...	—	2	3
Eggs	...	—	—	—
Cereals	...	—	—	—
Sweets	...	540	—	14
Soup	51	187	—
Puddings	...	38	359	29
Miscellaneous	...	215	358	2
Totals	...	2,226	21,304	8,327

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOOD, 1961

During the year the Department received 32 complaints in respect of foreign matter in food, and although this may give an impression of lowering standards in hygiene with regard to the manufacture and packaging of food, this is not so.

The general public is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for good food hygiene, thus leading to more articles being brought to the department for an opinion on their suitability for human consumption. The department appreciates these matters being brought to their notice as any deterioration in the high standards now expected in food handling can be investigated and remedied.

Of the above complaints, it was found necessary in only seven cases to take official action—these were :

Tinned pineapple	—Containing sliver of glass.
Sausage	—Containing filter tip from cigarette.
Cornish Pasty	—Mouldy.
Bread	—Containing oil.
Spinach	—Containing piece of wire.
Parkin	—Insect (exotic beetle).
Mineral Water	—Stopper contaminated by paraffin.

Stalls on Sands

Periodic visits were made during the year to the stalls to ensure that there was compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the licensing conditions imposed on the occupiers of the stalls, and it is pleasing to report that stall owners are maintaining a good standard of hygiene and the stalls are kept in accordance with the Department's requirements.

FOOD HYGIENE (General) REGULATIONS, 1960

It must be expected that this most important work should rank as priority in the activities of the Public Health Inspectors in this large seaside resort where practically seven million visitors are accommodated during the year.

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955, a total of approximately seven thousand food premises comprising large and small hotels, boardinghouses, licensed premises, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, clubs, food factories, wholesalers and retail shops of all kinds have been inspected and the proprietors advised regarding the requirements of the regulations. In addition to these inspections approximately 20 thousand re-visits also have been made to check and supervise the works being carried out in accordance with the Department's requirements. The number of premises now known to comply fully with the regulations as a result of all the re-inspections is approximately 4,500 and in a large number of other cases only minor items are still outstanding. There is no doubt that many more premises will comply with the requirements but this information will not be available until the staff have completed the re-inspections.

As in previous years the Department has received excellent co-operation from the trade organisations and all others engaged in this important work which has involved the expenditure of many thousands of pounds on adaptations and new installations.

The staff of the Department is to be complimented for the zeal and manner in which they have carried out this most important work.

MERCHANTISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Only minor contraventions were found during the year, but these were immediately rectified on representations by the Department's Inspectors.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Fourteen premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act, i.e., premises where filling materials are used. No premises are registered under either Section 6 or 7, i.e., premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored. Twelve samples were taken during the year, all of which have been satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list of premises in the Borough where food businesses are carried on :—

A. Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
B. Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
C. Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
D. Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
E. Residential Catering (Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,052
F. Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
G. Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
H. Retail Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
I. Food Factories, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
J. Factory and Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
K. Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
L. Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
M. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Milk Supply

The following is a list of milk purveyors in the Borough :—

Milk Stores (large depots)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Milk Shops selling by retail (loose milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairymen's premises (not including farmers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Distributors of bottled milk from retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Dairymen using registered dairies other than own premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

The following licences under the above regulations were in operation at the end of the year, 1961 :—

Licensed Bottling Establishments :

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested (licence issued by Ministry)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dealers' Licences (Prepacked milk) :

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Sterilised...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259

Chemical Analysis of Milk

The number of milk samples taken during the year was 118, and of these 108 proved satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Methylene Blue Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T.	69	11 and 13 void	8	2
T.T. (Pasteurised)	56	1 and 2 void	—	—
Pasteurised	60	2 void	48	2 void

Phosphatase Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. (Pateurised)	59	—	—	—
Pasteurised	62	—	49	—

Animal Inoculation Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. (for Tuberculosis) ...	43	—	19	—
(for B. abortus) ...	37	6	18	1

Turbidity Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	75	—	—	—

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

1961 saw something of a revolution in the trade, and a switch from " traditional " ice cream to the " soft " variety. What factors accounted for this ?

Firstly freezers are now available which can literally make ice cream as and when it is needed, and are small enough to be installed in mobile vans. These machines use liquid pre-mix which has been produced, packed and sold under conditions which amount to sterility, and all that is required is the emptying of the pack into the machine, which then takes over. Freezing time is so reduced that an ice cream is produced which has not been frozen long enough for it to become hard.

Secondly, this type of ice cream has so much over-run that it is more profitable to the operator and thirdly, it is very popular with the children since the over-run gives a smooth tasting product, and the well-topped cornet an illusion of better value for money.

Some manufacturers are sceptical as to whether the soft ice cream will retain its popularity, remembering that in past years this product has enjoyed a brief vogue and then gone out of fashion. It is significant, however, that one of our largest producers has installed soft ice cream machines alongside his retail selling points for the harder product.

Registration of Manufacturers and Purveyors

The total number of manufacturers is now 26. Retail selling points continue to increase and these now number well over 500.

Premises

The structural condition of the premises used in the manufacture of ice cream was satisfactory and accommodation in all cases was adequate. Retail selling points operated satisfactorily during the year.

Equipment

During the year the equipment used in the manufacture of ice cream was satisfactory, and was maintained in compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959. The ice cream trade, as a whole, is a most progressive one, and new and better equipment is installed as and when this becomes available on the market. Several soft ice cream machines have been installed in the larger milk bars and it would appear that this is a trend likely to continue.

Sampling

For the purpose of analysis 26 samples were taken for chemical and 79 for bacteriological examination.

Chemical

In 1959 the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, came into operation, and these revoked the earlier Order of 1953.

The standards now lay down a minimum of 5% fat and solids other than fat $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ for ordinary ice cream, whilst dairy cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ solids other than fat. Parev (Kosher) ice cream must contain not less than 10% fat and no milk fat or any other derivatives of milk.

No ice cream of any description must contain any artificial sweetener.

All the samples taken in the Borough during 1961 satisfied the requirements of these Regulations.

A comparative classification of the fat content in the samples for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 is shown in the following table.

Classification	Fat Content %	1959	1960	1961
Over 5	Below 6	1	1	1
Over 6	Below 7	5	4	1
Over 7	Below 8	—	2	3
Over 8	Below 9	3	2	4
Over 9	Below 10	5	8	5
Over 10		16	10	12
		30	27	26

Samples taken on the sands gave the following fat percentages in relation to the respective manufacturers Coded A to H.

Manufacturer	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Per Cent. Fat...	12.6	10.2	9.2	9.0	11.3	10.1	8.5	9.3

Under paragraph 6(a) it is noted that in relation to the fat content the legally prescribed minimum is 5%. By special condition inserted in licences to trade on the sands, however, it is required that ice cream sold from stalls on the sands must contain not less than 8% of fat.

Bacteriological

The following table shows the grading of the 79 samples submitted for examination by the methylene blue test.

Class of Mix.	Provisional Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	52	8	4	2	66
Cold	10	2	1	—	13
Total	62	10	5	2	79

Grades 1 and 2

1957	70.9
1958	83.75
1959	86.54
1960	76.9
1961	91.1

Grades 3 and 4

1957	29.1
1958	16.25
1959	13.46
1960	23.1
1961	8.8

Summary

Comment was made in the report last year on the unfavourable bacteriological results compared with previous years. It is particularly gratifying to note the considerable improvement which has taken place, and this is a year which has seen a rapid increase in the soft ice cream machine.

It will be appreciated that unless the operator is most careful in his sterilisation technique with these machines Grade 4 samples will inevitably follow. From the department's point of view it is essential that adequate provision is made to ensure that the equipment is satisfactorily sterilised, and the department's officers will concentrate on this aspect during the coming season. Opportunity is taken of acknowledging the co-operation received not only from these users but from all our manufacturers.

Congratulations are extended to one of our manufacturers on his success at Scarborough where his standard ice cream in the Horizontal Freezer class of the Ice Cream Alliance, was placed second out of entrants from all over the country, this making his third silver medal in this competition.

In conclusion it is pleasing to report that for the fifth successive year, every sample of ice cream satisfied the legal standards of quality.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article	Number of samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds (Ground) ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
Angelica ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apple Sauce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Casserole ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, Minced, with Onion ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Paste ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, Potted ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef, Potted, with Butter ...	—	—	—	2	2	2
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brawn ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Sauce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakfast Grill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	13	—	13	—	—	—
Cake-mix ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carb. Soda ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carrot (Prepared) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese (Cheddar) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cherries, Glace ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken, Chopped, in Jelly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Curry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cloves, Ground ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut, Sweetened ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ...	6	—	7	—	—	—
Coffee, Instant ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Confectionery (Biscuits) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery (Cakes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery (Rock) ...	10	18	28	5	—	6
Confectionery (Sweets) ...	2	2	4	1	—	2
Cooking Fat (Trex) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream (Double) ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Currants ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Curry (Meat and Vegetable) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curry (Veal) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dates ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fat, cooking ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Fish Cakes (Halibut) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste (Crab) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ...	2	—	3	—	—	—
Flour (Plain) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (Self-raising) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham, Chopped ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburgers (deep fried) with two vegetables ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbs (Mixed) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horseradish Relish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	6	11	17	—	—	—
Ice Cream (Dairy) ...	2	7	9	—	—	—
Ice Lolly ...	—	6	6	—	—	—
Jam ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Jelly (Table) ...	—	7	7	—	—	—
Lard ...	7	—	7	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Juice (Pure) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Luncheon Meat (Pork) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Margarine ...	11	—	12	—	—	—
Margarine (Kosher) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmalade (Orange) with Cointreau ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Meat Loaf (Minced) ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Meat (Luncheon) ...	—	1	2	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Meat (Pork Luncheon) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meat (Potted) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	95	111	206	8	6	14

Article	Number of samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	95	111	206	8	6	14
Milk	—	118	118	—	10	10
Milk (Evaporated)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Milk (Full Cream Evaporated)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg	1	—	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pancake Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peas (Dried)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peel (Candied)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peel (Mixed Cut)	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pheasant Savoury	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork (Chopped)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Roll (Stuffed)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Prawns	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Christmas)	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pudding (Creamed Sago)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Currant)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Pease)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Rice)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Steak)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture (Sponge)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture (Steam)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Raising Powder (Golden)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Raisins	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rennet (Essence of)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rhodamine B.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rice (Creamola)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice (Ground)	2	1	3	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce Mix (Parsley)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Cocktail)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sardines	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages (Frankfurter)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages (Pork)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shrimps (Potted)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Shrimps (Peeled)	—	3	3	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	—	5	5	—	—	—
Soft Drinks (Orange)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup	1	2	3	—	—	—
Soup (Kidney)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup (Mixture)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spice (Pickling)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Onions	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak, Stewed in gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stew (Irish)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffing (Sage and Onion)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tartar (Cream of)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tomato	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato (Cocktail)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato (Ketchup)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato (Paste)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato (Piquant)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tongues (Lunch)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar (Malt)	10	—	10	—	—	—
Welsh Rarebit (Instant)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Yoghourt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	141	284	425	8	19	27

DETAILS OF ACTION TAKEN AND RESULTS OF ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST AS BEING UNSATISFACTORY

Sample No.

Not No. Bread

The bread was contaminated with rodent excrement. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Town Clerk communicated with Bolton Public Health Department, in whose area the bread was baked, expressing concern at the matter and the hope that appropriate action would be taken at Bolton.

19 Beef Sausage (Informal)

The sample was of beef sausage in which preservative was declared to be present but in fact was not. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and a letter was sent to the vendors calling attention to the matter.

20 Potted Beef (Informal)

The sample was potted beef deficient in meat and containing cereal. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and a warning letter was sent to the vendors.

23 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector discussed the matter with the producers and further samples will be taken. The deficiencies did not appear to have been caused by the presence of extraneous water.

24 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 23.

25 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 23.

27 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 23.

28 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 3.5 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 23.

31 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 23.

Sample No.

38 Potted Beef with Butter (Informal)

The sample was potted beef containing a piece of string. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

44 Flour (Formal)

The sample of flour was deficient in creta praeparata. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and the manufacturer's attention was called to the deficiency.

49 Ground Cloves (Informal)

The ground cloves were deficient in volatile oil to the extent of 64.3 per cent. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The vendor's attention was drawn to the matter and they agreed to withdraw from sale the remaining stock of this commodity, which was old stock.

56 Pork Sausage (Informal)

The pork sausage contained sulphur dioxide preservative, the presence of which was not declared. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The vendor's attention was drawn to the matter.

57 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent. (Not caused by the presence of extraneous water.) Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The deficiency was called to the attention of the producers.

58 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent. Action taken as for sample No. 57.

163 Milk (Informal)

The sample was genuine but sub-standard milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. No further action as the deficiency was not due to the presence of extraneous water.

221 Carb-Soda (Formal)

The sample consisted of sodium bicarbonate and was incorrectly described as carb-soda. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and the Town Clerk was requested to send a letter to the vendors pointing out the incorrect description in labelling.

291 Rock Confectionery (Informal)

The sample was sugar confectionery (rock) containing an unpermitted dyestuff having the characteristics of Rhodamine B. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Town Clerk was requested to send a severe warning letter to the manufacturers.

Sample No.

310, Mint Rock (Formal)

311, The samples were sugar confectionery (rock) containing an unpermitted dyestuff having the characteristics of Rhodamine B. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Town Clerk was requested to send warning letters to the vendors.

316 Rock Confectionery (Formal)

The sample contained an unpermitted dyestuff having the characteristics of Rhodamine B. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Town Clerk was requested to send a warning letter to the retailer and a **severe** warning letter to the manufacturers.

317 Rock Confectionery (Formal)

The sample contained an unpermitted dyestuff having the characteristics of Rhodamine B. Action taken as for Sample No. 316.

326 Cream of Tartar (Informal)

The sample was contaminated with iron derived from the lid of the container. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Town Clerk was requested to write to the retailer advising him in the future not to keep tins in stock for such a long period.

410 Tom Thumb Drops (Formal)

The sample of sugar confectionery contained a non-permitted dye, i.e., Rhodamine B. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the Local Authority in whose area the sweets were manufactured.

411 Pear Drops (Informal)

The sugar confectionery contained a non-permitted dye, i.e., Rhodamine B. Action taken as for Sample No. 410.

425 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard, but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. No further action as the deficiency did not appear to have been caused by the presence of extraneous water.

Total Number of Samples taken :—

(a) Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	425
Genuine	...	...	398
Not Genuine	...	...	27
(b) Under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941			11
Genuine	...	...	10
Not Genuine	...	...	1

Analyst's remuneration :—Fees in accordance with the Joint Negotiating Committee's Scale for Public Analysts.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year 16 samples were taken and the results received from the Public Analyst are set out below :—

Nature of Sample	Informal			Formal		
	Genuine	Not Genuine	Ref. No.	Genuine	Not Genuine	Ref. No.
Fison's Super Phosphate	1	—	—	—
P.B. Sulphate of Ammonia	1	—	—	—
Linquinure Liquid Manure	1	—	—	—
Sow and Weaner Meal	1	—	—	—
Poultry/Turkey Fattening	1	—	—	—
Intensive Growers' Mash	1	—	—	—
Crosfield's Growing Mash	1	—	—	—
Chick Starter Mash	1	—	—	—
Soluseed Complete Fertiliser	1	—	—	—
Clay's All-Purpose Fertiliser	1	—	—	—
Thrive All-Purpose Fertiliser	—	1	11	—
Fison's Hop Manure	—	1	12	—
Crosfield's Broiler Rabbit	1	—	—	—
Pellets	—	—	—	—
Best Thirds	1	—	—	—
Spiller's Racehorse Cubes	1	—	—	—
B.O.C.M. Creep Feed Pellets	1	—	—	—
Totals	14	2	—	—

Action taken in respect of the samples which did not comply with the requirements of the Act are detailed below :—

Sample No.

11 Thrive All-Purpose Fertiliser (Informal)

The sample contained 0·85 per cent. more soluble phosphoric acid than the amount declared. The excess of soluble phosphoric acid, which is not to the prejudice of the purchaser, is 0·35 per cent. outside the limits of variation permitted by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee.

12 Fison's Hop Manure (Informal)

The sample contained 1·0 per cent. more nitrogen than the amount declared. The excess of nitrogen, which is not to the prejudice of the purchaser, is 0·5 per cent. outside the limits of variation permitted by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941

Nature of Sample	Informal			Formal		
	Genuine	Not Genuine	Ref. No.	Genuine	Not Genuine	Ref. No.
Cascara Sagrada	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	1	—	—	—	—	—
Compound Codeine Tablets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia Tablets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Friars Balsam B.P.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Tonic Tablets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Juno Junipah Mineral Salts	1	—	—	—	—	—
Owbridge's	1	—	—	—	—	—
Senokot Tablets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sanderson's Throat Specific	—	1	11	—	—	—
Tussils	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	1	—	—	—	—

Sample No.

11 Sanderson's Throat Specific (Informal)

The sample was not labelled in accordance with the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, in that the percentage of dilute sulphuric acid was not declared. Letter to be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

PROSECUTIONS DURING 1961

Month	Section	Contraventions
January	Sections 93 and 259, Public Health Act, 1936.	Watercourse in foul condition. Nuisance Abatement Order made. No penalty.
July	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Dirty conditions at cafe. Each Defendant Fined £18 — £36.
August	Sections 93 and 259, Public Health Act, 1936.	Watercourse in foul condition. Defendant Fined £3.
September	Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	Defective and leaking roof of house. Nuisance Abatement Order made. No penalty.
October	Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1956.	Dark smoke from railway locomotive. Defendant Fined £5.
December	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Regulations 5, 6, 7, 9 and 23. Defendant Fined £8.
December	Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1956.	Emission of dark smoke from a laundry chimney. Defendant: Fined £5.
December	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Dirty conditions at a Butcher's Shop. Defendant died. Case withdrawn.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL



The Health of the School Child

REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee
of the Corporation of Blackpool.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the School Health Service during the year, 1961.

In the previous year attention was drawn to the changing attitude of the School Health Service. At this turning point in the development of medicine, when considerable attention is being devoted to the care in the community, it is obvious that the provision of health services for children of school age should have a high priority. Efforts to maintain "a healthy mind in a sound body" are becoming increasingly apparent, and during the year steps were taken to ensure the further development to meet both the physical and mental needs of the school child.

As in all branches of the Health Service, staffing still remains the greatest problem in adequately meeting the demands and needs of the Service. Some improvements have been noticed, but notable deficiencies still exist in Speech Therapists and in the Child Guidance Team. It is hoped that shortly the Regional Hospital Board will be in a position to offer sessions of a Psychiatrist. At present Educational Psychologists and a Psychiatric Social Worker are available, but these still require guidance on the mental and psychiatric aspect.

The Child Guidance Clinic is being used by an ever-increasing number of professional workers, and does not confine itself to the purely educational aspect, and it is hoped that when the team is augmented by the Consultant Psychiatrist further assistance can be made available in the appropriate cases.

Plans for the future are based on more selective services for those with particular needs. Specialist Clinics have also been provided for ear, nose and throat and ophthalmic difficulties. Orthopaedic cases are generally seen by the orthopaedic surgeons, usually in hospitals, but a close liaison has been maintained with them and the school medical service. The Speech Therapy Clinic has been handicapped by only one Speech Therapist being available during the year. This national shortage of Speech Therapists is likely to continue for some time. Special attention is now paid to children with ear defects, and those partially deaf children who can remain in the ordinary school receive special tuition. Increasing attention is being paid to children in the vital period from nine months to three years, and measures are being taken to further the training of school nurses to detect hearing loss at this stage.

During the year further progress was made towards the provision of a school for the physically handicapped children, and towards the provision of a Central School Clinic. It is hoped that the building of these will commence in the New Year and provide much-needed accommodation for staff in the vital part they have to play in the ascertaining of handicapped pupils and ensuring that there are adequate facilities for their education and developing health needs.

It has been said that we should no longer plan for isolated services and the new clinic will provide an opportunity to re-examine in particular the service to school children. In this area the co-operation between the local authority and the hospital staff has always been good and many instances could be quoted of co-operation between various local authority services and those provided by the hospital. It may be that in addition to the specialists and consultants who already work in the School Health Service clinics, opportunity for contact and communication should be made

with the Consultant Paediatrician. Besides providing a new opportunity for better co-ordination between the various Health Services, it would also enable children to be seen in association with the specialists and services which are not available elsewhere. There is a strong desire for those charged with the care of children to co-operate with each other, and this clinic may provide the machinery to bring together all those with different disciplines in the preventive field and provide for smooth integration with the therapeutic services.

This report represents the work of many individuals. My thanks are due to all members of the staff of the School Health Service. Close liaison exists with the Chief Education Officer and his department and the teaching staff. I should also like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Education Committees for their constant help during the year and for the courtesy they have shown in considering the recommendations put before them.

D. W. WAUCHOB.

Municipal Health Centre,
Whitegate Drive,
Blackpool.
Tel. No. : Blackpool 63232.

Principal School Medical Officer.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer :

David W. Wauchob, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

D. P. W. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (left February, 1961)

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (commenced May, 1961)

First Assistant School Medical Officer :

Mary F. Joel, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Kathleen Ball, M.B., Ch.B.

Marie J. Ribchester, L.R.C.P. & S.(Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S.(Glasgow)

Ivor J. Cope, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.(London)

Gillian P. Ford, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.(London)

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time) :

Thomas S. Blacklidge, M.D., D.O.M.S.

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Part-time) :

Ian B. Thorburn, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Child Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

A. R. Grant, O.B.E., M.D., J.P.

Educational Psychologists :

Philip Lanch, B.A.Psych.(Hons.), D.L.C.(Hons.)

Muriel Percy, B.A.Psych.(Hons.) (commenced January, 1961)

Doreen M. Hughes, B.A.Psych.(Hons.) (commenced September, 1961)

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Ruth Halsall, B.A.(Admin.), Manchester, A.M.I.A., A.A.P.S.W.

(commenced September, 1961)

Principal School Dental Officer :

Marshall Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Consultant Dental Surgeon (Part-time) :

H. Ackers, M.B., F.D.S., R.C.S.E., R.F.C.S.

Dental Officers :

R. Martyn, L.D.S.(Liverpool)

H. Marshall, L.D.S.

Mrs. J. Hopkinson, L.D.S.(Manchester) (part-time)

Mrs. D. A. J. H. Abbott, L.D.S., R.S.F.P.S.(G.) (part-time)

SCHOOL NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse :

Miss C. R. Ryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin.(P.H.) Cert.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Mrs. A. Brining, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Mrs. E. M. Butler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. W. Carter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss C. Hardman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. M. Harrap, S.R.N., M.S.S.Ch.
Miss D. Harrison, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss A. R. Hickson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss P. M. James, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (left Sept., 1961)
Miss A. Leach, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (left Sept., 1961)
Mrs. B. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., S.I.
Mrs. W. O'Gara, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (left Jan., 1961)
Miss M. Partington, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. M. Patchett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Ryder, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D. Salisbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss E. W. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (left August, 1961)
Miss P. Wroe, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V.

Clinic Nurses :

Mrs. M. Hatton, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. E. Parker, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Dania, S.R.N. (commenced May, 1961)
Mrs. M. Tweed, S.R.N. (commenced Nov., 1961)
Miss M. Beeston, S.R.N. (commenced Dec., 1961)

Speech Therapists :

Miss M. Dodson, L.C.S.T.
One Vacancy.

Physiotherapists :

Miss B. P. Craddock, M.C.S.P. (left Feb., 1961)
Mrs. B. Chester, M.C.S.P.
Mrs. J. Dixon, M.C.S.P. (commenced March, 1961, left Nov., 1961)
Mrs. W. Shaw, M.C.S.P. (part-time) (commenced Dec., 1961)

Teacher of Lip Reading (Part-time) :

Miss M. Sandiford, B.A., Univ. Cert. for Teachers of the Deaf,
Manchester University.

Clerical Staff :

Mrs. B. McKenna (Senior Clerk)
Miss J. Sheare.
Miss I. Sealey.
Miss B. Jackson.
Mrs. A. Parkinson (transferred to Health Centre, Sept., 1961)
Miss A. Adamson (left Oct., 1961)

Dental Attendants :

Miss C. Banks.
 Mrs. G. J. Dodd.
 Miss M. Roberts.
 Miss M. Lancashire.
 Mrs. D. Padgett (nee Whittaker) (left July, 1961)

Hygiene Assistant :

Mrs. J. Williamson

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL

Area of Borough (including foreshore)—acres	...	...	...	...	...	10,718
Population (Registrar-General's latest official estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	150,000

					<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>
Secondary Grammar...	...	...	...	...	3	2,070
Secondary Modern ...	...	...	...	...	8	4,902
Primary ...	...	...	...	...	31	9,678
Special Day (E.S.N.)	...	...	...	...	1	161
Open Air ...	...	...	...	...	1	53
Residential School for Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	1	45
Non-Reorganised ...	...	...	...	...	2	457
Direct Grant Grammar	...	...	...	...	3	1,456
Independent Grammar	...	...	...	...	1	295
Private and Preparatory	...	...	...	...	11	857
					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>
					62	19,974
					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>

PREMISES Central Clinic

BENNETT AVENUE (Medical and Dental) :

Open daily, Monday to Friday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
					2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Branch Clinics

ASHBURTON ROAD :

Medical : Open Monday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
					2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Dental : Open Monday to Thursday...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

ROSEACRE MEDICAL CLINIC (at Roseacre School) :

Open Monday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
					2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

DENTAL CLINIC, 350 LYTHAM ROAD :

Open Daily : Monday to Friday ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
					2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Alternate Saturdays ...	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

In addition, the following Specialist Clinics are held :—

							<i>No. of Sessions</i>
BENNETT AVENUE CLINIC :							
Orthodontic work...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 per week
Ophthalmic Clinic...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 per week
Lip Reading Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 per week
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinic...	1 per month

ASHBURTON ROAD CLINIC :

Child Guidance Clinic	10 per week
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MUNICIPAL HEALTH CENTRE :

Speech Clinic	10 per week
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CO-ORDINATION

During the year there has been a good liaison between the staff of the School Health Service and the staff of the Victoria Hospital, and with the General Practitioners in the area. There has been a most helpful co-operation between the Head Teachers and staffs of the Schools ; the Education Department ; the Children's Department, and the School Health Service. This liaison is to the benefit of all who deal with the children of Blackpool. A liaison committee was arranged, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, to discuss problem families. All departments who have had anything to relate about these families were invited to send representation to this Committee. It has met at regular intervals since its formation.

STAFF

Doctor Ball and Doctor Ribchester attended the Course for Ascertainment of Handicapped Children. Miss Halsall returned to the Service in September, having completed her training as a Psychiatric Social Worker. Miss Percy joined the staff of the Child Guidance Clinic as a Psychologist. Miss Craddock, Physiotherapist, left to get married, and Mrs. Dixon, who succeeded her, remained for a few months only. The post was vacant at the end of the year. There is also a vacancy for one Speech Therapist, and one Dental Officer, and vacancies for Health Visitor/School Nurses to complete the establishment of 22.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

During the year, redecorations have been carried out as follows in school and clinic premises :—

Exterior only :

Devonshire Infants and Juniors ; Layton Primary ; Roseacre Infants and Juniors ; Thames Road Secondary and Primary ; Hawes Side Primary ; Highfield Secondary ; Open Air School ; Grammar School Sports Pavilion.

Interior only :

Mereside Infants ; Arnold Girls ; Tyldesley (Girl's Department) ; Revoe Junior ; Grange Park Junior ; Palatine (Boys' Dept.) ; Sacred Heart ; Lytham Road Dental Clinic (certain rooms, including Surgeries) ; Courtfield—Food Technology (certain rooms and kitchen).

Interior and Exterior :

Technical College—Food Technology Block, Park Road.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

All schools have been visited for the purpose of a full routine inspection ; Entrants, 11+ group and Leavers have been done. Diphtheria boosters were given to children of 5+ and 10+, and B.C.G. Vaccination to the 13+ age group. The drop in numbers of Foot inspections is due mainly to shortage of nursing staff.

The total numbers seen in the Schools at Routine Medical Inspections were as follows :—

<i>Year of Birth</i>						<i>Number</i>
1957 and 1956 (Entrants)	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
1955	...	...	...	...	...	355
1954	...	...	...	...	...	23
1953	...	...	...	...	...	73
1952	...	...	...	...	...	18
1951	...	...	...	...	...	13
1950	...	...	...	...	...	300
1949	...	...	...	...	...	951
1948	...	...	...	...	...	507
1947	...	...	...	...	...	398
1946 and earlier (Leavers)	...	...	...	...	...	1,472
						<hr/>
					TOTAL ...	5,296
						<hr/>

Other examinations were carried out in the Schools, as follows :—

Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	...	1,938
Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	442
Nurses Survey, 7+ group	...	...	...	...	...	996
Re-tests for Vision	...	...	...	...	...	3,357
Foot Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,525

Other School Work :

Audiometer Tests	...	...	...	...	...	927
Total number of children immunised against Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2,447

FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

There continues to be a high percentage of satisfactory children—only 0.66% being in need of observation re general health.

The list of defects found can be seen in Table A at the end of this report. The numbers vary very little from previous years, except in orthopaedic and psychological defects. The fall in orthopaedic defects may be due to the improvement in the type of shoe worn. The Head Teachers have been most helpful here in insisting that girls have a good school shoe. There has also been the different criteria of medical officer. The increase in Psychological cases may be due to a more enlightened

attitude with regard to problems in school, and to the fact that the service has extended and can treat more cases now in the Child Guidance Clinic. A fair number of cases were dealt with by the enuretic clinic which is held regularly once a week by two of the School Medical Officers.

During inspections in schools, it is noticed that many more children suffer from obesity amongst all age groups. This would seem to indicate that living standards are higher and that children get far more pocket money, and so eat more sweets, etc.

It would seem that the need for frequent routine medical inspections in schools is not so important as it was when the School Health Service began. However, there is still much to be said for full routine medical inspection at 5+ and before leaving school. It is indeed surprising that many defects are unnoticed by the parents until the child enters school.

Special Visits in Schools

A number of special visits were made to schools this year. In two schools there was an outbreak of Jaundice. Advice to the schools on hygiene arrangements was given. The children had been treated by their own doctors, and the exact numbers suffering from the illness could not be assessed accurately.

Two schools (one secondary and one primary) in the same area had a mild outbreak of body ringworm. Three cases attended the Clinic, and fifteen cases were treated by their own Doctors. The source of the outburst could not be traced.

Fourteen other children from other schools attended the minor ailment clinics with ringworm.

Six girls from the Collegiate School developed skin reactions some hours after dissecting embalmed rats (for the first time) at school. Four of these girls had itching of the face with minute papular eruptions ; one girl also had some irritation and erythema of the forearms ; the two other girls were prone to eczema, but though they had been clear for at least six months before this, they developed a moderate eczematous eruption of both hands. The skin eruptions subsided after a few days. Two of the girls dissected embalmed rats again and developed the same skin irritation on three succeeding weeks. Two others developed no reaction after dissecting freshly killed guinea pigs. There was no obvious cause for the skin eruptions apart from some reaction to the embalming fluid used with the rats. This was a mixture of Formaldehyde 0.5% and phenol. and glycerine. Three girls were selected for skin tests (not those prone to eczema) using (a) Tap water ; (b) Formaldehyde 1.0% solution in water ; and (c) the embalming fluid. Positive reactions occurred with solutions (b) and (c) with a very marked erythema. It was presumed that the girls were allergic to Formaldehyde, and no skin irritation has occurred since they began dissecting freshly killed specimens.

When the schools were visited for immunisation against Diphtheria, it was decided to use Diphtheria Pertussis with Tetanus. Reactions followed this in a number of children. Out of a total of 1,695 Booster doses given, 548 children suffered a reaction, no particular difference being noticed with whatever the children had received for their primary immunisation (A.P.T., D.P.P., D.P.T. or unknown). Out of a total of 344 primary injections, 65 children suffered a reaction. As a result of this, it was decided to complete all further injections with D.T. No further complaints were made from the schools. It is interesting to note that of the 30 schools who answered the questionnaire re this said "severe reaction," ten schools apparently had no severe reactions to this D.P.T. (or no complaints).

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITOR/SCHOOL NURSES

(A) In the Schools

1. Routine Cleanliness surveys at beginning of each school term, with a follow-up where necessary.
2. Special visits to schools in respect of outbreak of infectious diseases.
3. Routine vision tests, and ensuring that spectacles, if prescribed, have in fact been obtained.
4. Assistance to School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections and immunisation sessions.
5. Consultations with Head Teachers with regard to special cases.
6. Foot inspections.

(B) In the Clinics

1. Attendance at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.
2. Attendance if needed at Minor Ailment Clinics.
3. Supervision of the work of the Hygiene Assistant at the Cleansing and Scabies treatment clinic.

(C) In the Homes

1. Child Welfare visiting.
2. Special visits in connection with long absences from school.
3. Unsatisfactory conditions found at Cleanliness surveys.
4. Follow-up of cases failing to attend for treatment at the Clinics.
5. Follow-up of cases after discharge from Hospital—to ascertain whether in need of home tuition, etc.
6. Visits with regard to Sections 34 and 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

(D) Keeping of statistical records for monthly and annual reports

The total number of visits made by the School Nurses was as follows :—

To the homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557
To the schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851
To the swimming baths with the Open Air School children								36

Foot inspections carried out in schools, totalled 1,525, and as in previous years, many Verrucas were found. A total of 127 individual children attended at Bennett Avenue Clinic between January and June. From one particular school 35 children attended Ashburton Road Clinic. Many more children attended other clinics, private chiropodists, and their own doctors. A discussion was held between the Skin Specialist at Victoria Hospital and the First Assistant School Medical Officer on the general methods of treatment of Verrucas, but this problem is so widespread that it was decided to carry on with the present methods.

Clinic Nurses are now responsible for all the minor ailment clinics, and for staffing of the Specialist Clinics.

CLEANLINESS

Total number of Inspections during the year	...	...	...	36,407
Individual number of children	...	...	...	296

Cleanliness Centres

During the year, 200 individual children attended the three clinics because of dirty heads, of which 185 were cleared. Although 30 children became re-infested more than once, 28 of these were completely cleared by the end of the year.

Children attending Ashburton Road Clinic with Scabies totalled 40 during the year, and were cleared, six cases, however, became re-infested more than once and were eventually cleared.

Some 20 individual children had baths at Ashburton Road Clinic, while 23 children were given baths at Park School by the Hygiene Attendant during the year. It was decided that the Hygiene Attendant should visit Park School once a week in order to make sure that any persistent offender could be dealt with immediately.

Once again the Hygiene Attendant has been grateful for old clothes brought to the Clinic, although unfortunately, many of the good garments given to the needy children do not stay with them.

SCHOOL MEDICAL CLINICS

There were 11,529 attendances in 1961, compared with 13,513 in 1960, and 13,060 in 1959. There is quite a drop since last year in the number attending the Clinics, but this is a general trend. Diseases of the skin and accidents show the highest numbers. Other types of cases show little variation from previous years.

The Eye Specialist continued to give two mornings a week to dealing with schoolchildren at the School Clinic.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist attended once a month to deal mainly with children showing hearing difficulties.

The Enuretic Clinic was held each week. The waiting list for the Bell apparatus is still long, but results are good. Individual number of children attending this clinic during the year was 133.

A total of 34 new cases were referred from the Clinics to the Physiotherapist for remedial exercises and light treatment. Some of these cases came to the Clinic from the General Practitioners, and some from the Chest Physician. Light treatment still seems to produce some benefit to the recipients in spite of modern ideas on the subject. It is used for some skin cases, particularly Acne, and for general debility. The parents of the children attending for light treatment are quite sure that benefits are there ; they all say that the children sleep and eat better following a course.

The number of cases of accidents referred from the School Clinic to the Casualty Department of Victoria Hospital was 96.

Special Examinations

Cases seen in the Clinics by the School Medical Officers under Sections 57 and 34 of the Education Act totalled 187. Ascertainment is being carried out as early as is practicable, so that if admission to a special school is desirable, a place can be found early in a child's school life. The benefits from early special schooling are showing, especially with deaf children.

					1961	1960
Attendances at Medical Clinics	...	...	...	...	11,586	13,513
Number of ailments treated	...	...	...	...	6,190	6,603

DETAILS OF CASES REQUIRING EXAMINATION, TREATMENT, OR ADVICE AT THE MEDICAL CLINICS

Skin : ...	... ...	Diseases of the Skin ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,012
Eyes : ...	... ...	Visual defects (including Squints) ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	935
		External eye defects ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	94
		Glasses for repair or replacement ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	313
Ears : ...	... ...	Deafness, earache, etc. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	446
NOSE AND THROAT : ...		Catarrh, sore throat, tonsillitis, etc. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	123
ORTHOPAEDIC : ...		Crippling defects, poor posture, flat feet ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	82
NERVOUS DISORDERS : ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17
PSYCHOLOGICAL CASES : ...		Development ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7
		Stability (including Enuresis) ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	164
MEDICAL CASES : ...		Speech defects ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	55
		Lymphatic Glands ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2
		Heart and Circulation ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7
		Chest and Lung defects ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	44
		Development (including Hernia) ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11
		Miscellaneous medical cases ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	437
INFECTIOUS DISEASES : ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14
SURGICAL CASES : ...		Injuries, sprains, wounds ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	894
		Abscesses, boils ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	77
		Burns, scalds ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32
		Minor surgical cases ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	98
		Immunisation reactions ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17
SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS:		(Including examination for fitness for school; issue of Employment and Entertainment Licences; issue of Freedom from Infection certificates ; Boarded-out children ; Special cases. (Forms 2 H.P., etc.)				
						1,309

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS

Employment of children out of school hours

During the year, 512 examinations were carried out in connection with the granting of licences to work out of school hours. The majority of these licences were for delivering newspapers.

Employment of children in entertainments

Some 75 examinations were carried out in respect of children applying for licences permitting them to take part in public entertainments. The majority of these licences were for children taking part in the annual Tower Ballet.

Boarded-out children

There were 54 periodic examinations of boarded-out children carried out at the School Clinic during the year, by arrangement with the Children's Officer. Boarded-out children have also been examined and treated at the Clinic for minor ailments.

Freedom from Infection Certificates

For the purposes of issuing freedom from infection certificates, 131 examinations were carried out on children home on holiday from residential special schools, before they returned to school.

Teaching Staff

Candidates for Teachers' Training Colleges, totalling 86, were examined during the year by the School Medical Officers. Eleven newly-appointed teachers were also medically examined. In cases where up-to-date chest X-ray reports were not available, arrangements were made for chest examinations to be carried out at the Chest Clinic, Municipal Health Centre.

Fitness for Activities

In the Clinics, 23 children were seen re fitness for physical education, swimming, etc.

SPECIALIST TREATMENT

The Victoria Hospital deals with all surgical cases and emergencies referred from the School Clinics. Tonsil and adenoid operations are carried out by the Hospital Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons. General medical cases are referred to the Hospital Paediatrician, and special cases to the appropriate Surgeon. Eye cases requiring operation or Orthoptic out-patient treatment, are treated at the Hospital by the Eye Specialists.

The following cases were referred to Victoria Hospital during the year from the School Medical Clinics :—

For Orthoptic treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tonsil and Adenoid operation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Other Ear, Nose and Throat cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Surgical cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Casualties and Emergencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Skin cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopaedic cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Paediatrician ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Lancaster Moor Hospital

During the year, five cases of suspected Epilepsy were given Electro-encephalographic examination for diagnosis, at Lancaster Moor Hospital.

Preston Diagnostic Clinic

Five children were seen at the Diagnostic Clinic for deafness in young children, at Preston, for examination and diagnosis.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children treated as In-patients at Victoria Hospital ...	...	...	...	58
Children treated in the Orthopaedic Out-Patients' Department of Victoria Hospital ...	...	...	...	45
Orthopaedic cases seen in the School Clinics ...	...	...	...	82

HEART DEFECTS

In the Routine Medical Inspections, 26 children were found to be suffering from defects of heart and circulation. The necessary treatment and supervision were carried out. Severe cardiac defects were kept under continuous observation, and admitted to the Open Air School where necessary.

SPASTIC PARALYSIS

In the Open Air School (day special)	...	...	...	...	...	8
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Having home tuition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number kept under observation	...	...	...	...	...	12

RHEUMATISM

During the year, six children suffering from Rheumatism were kept under observation. One case of Rheumatoid Arthritis was in a residential school, but was admitted to the Open Air School during the year.

CONVALSCENT TREATMENT

During the year, four delicate and debilitated children received convalescent treatment, as follows :—

West Kirby Convalescent Home	...	...	...	...	...	3
Argyll Nursing Home, St. Annes	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

The total number of skin lesions recorded at the Clinics during the year was 1,012. These included Impetigo, Septic Abrasions, Warts, Eczema, Ringworm, etc.

VISUAL DEFECTS

Defects ascertained at routine medical inspections in Schools were as follows :—

Number of children referred for refraction	...	...	...	...	...	215
Number for observation (slight defective vision)	...	...	...	...	...	463
Wearing suitable glasses	...	...	...	...	...	286
Wearing glasses and referred for re-test	29

Nurses' Survey in Schools—Vision Testing :—

Number inspected	3,357
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REFRACTION CLINIC

(Held at Bennett Avenue School Clinic)

Number of children examined	935
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	...	...	476
Number for whom spectacles were not advised	...	...	...	...	...	142
Number, already wearing spectacles, for whom no change of lens was advised	...	...	...	...	...	317
Number referred for Orthoptic treatment at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4

The following is an analysis of the defects found among children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

Simple Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Simple Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Hypermetropia with Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

At the Routine Medical Inspections, 68 children were found to require treatment for nose and throat defects, including tonsillar sepsis and/or adenoids. In addition, 214 children were found to require observation for minor defects. Total number of children who received treatment in the Clinics was 123.

Sixty-one children were referred to Victoria Hospital for Tonsil and Adenoid operation. A number of school children were also referred to the Hospital direct by their private doctors. A total of 332 children received operative treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids during the year, and 96 children received operative treatment at the Hospital for other nose and throat defects.

EAR DEFECTS

During the year, 18 children were found, at Routine Medical Inspection in schools, to be suffering from defects of the ear, and requiring treatment :—

Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Treatment of 446 children was carried out in the School Clinics during the year, as follows :—

Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Middle Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199

The Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist from Victoria Hospital continued to visit the Clinic at Bennett Avenue, once a month. Details of cases seen are as follows :—

Number seen for examination by E.N.T. Specialist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Referred for Lip Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treatment at School Clinic or Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hearing Aids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ear operation, Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
T. & A. operation, Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Referred to private doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For review and re-test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No further action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Group Audiometer Tests

Swcep tests for the age group 6+ were continued in schools to ascertain hearing defects as soon as possible. Children who show any hearing loss in the swcep test are first seen by a School Medical Officer and examined. If necessary they are then referred to the Diagnostic Clinic at Preston, or to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Number seen in School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927
Number seen in Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
								<u>1,097</u>

SCHOOLS

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927
Number found to have normal hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
Number found to have defective hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

CLINICS

Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Number found to have normal hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number found to have defective hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

TREATMENT

Number of above referred for Lip Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number referred to Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number referred to E.N.T. Specialist Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number referred to Preston Diagnostic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For Speech Therapy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
For special treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

All children who show slight defective hearing in schools are put down for observation in school, and teachers are asked to notice how they progress.

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL TUITION

Twenty children attended during the year for special tuition in Lip Reading, Auditory Training and Speech :—

One boy, age 10 : Speech improvement was continued. Lessons ended in July when he left his local school to go to the School for the Partially Deaf at Birkdale.

One boy, aged 12 : Continues to make steady progress and is developing nicely. He went to Highfield Secondary Modern School in September, 1961, and appears to have made a good start in a "B" class ; after one term he came ninth in his class.

One boy, aged 10 : A Spastic and partially deaf. Progress is very slow, but there is greater clarity of speech. Very little headway is made in Reading, which would be a great help if he could learn to associate the printed letter with the appropriate sound, and apply it to speech.

One boy, aged 8 : A very intelligent pupil who continued to make good progress, left England with his parents in October, 1961.

One boy, aged 9 : Continued lessons until April, 1961. His speech was then good, and he had made progress in Reading, in which he had been backward. He still comes for hearing tests and review.

One boy aged 8 ; deaf in one ear, and came for speech lessons. Faults were eradicated, and lessons concluded in July, 1961. He attends regularly for hearing tests and review.

One girl, aged 14 : Had two courses of Lip Reading lessons at the end of 1960 and beginning of 1961. Her mother than said she would not attend for further lessons, but later agreed that she should have a further course at the end of 1961. She is quite a good lipreader, but her educational attainments would have been greater if she had received special help when younger, as she has been deaf for many years. She is due to leave school at Easter, 1962.

One girl, aged 9 : Continued weekly lessons throughout the year. She works well and with interest. Her speech is fairly good, but sibilants require regular practice. She wears her hearing aid almost constantly.

One boy, aged 9 : Slightly deaf. He came for a refresher course in Speech from January to April. The results were good. He attends at regular intervals for hearing tests and review.

One girl, aged 12 : Attended for twelve lessons in Lip Reading. She is a natural lip reader and her hearing has improved considerably, so the lessons were concluded.

One girl, aged 9 : Does good work and her speech is helped by the lessons, especially when using a hearing aid. But her attendance is irregular and her mother is averse to her having a hearing aid of her own. She has made progress in Lip Reading, of which she made little use when she first came for lessons. Attempts have been made to get this child into a residential school. She also has a physical handicap.

One girl, aged 15 : attended for Lip Reading lessons from April to July when she left school. Her hearing had deteriorated rapidly but she was an apt pupil and a natural lip reader. She also used a hearing aid. I am happy to report that, at a chance meeting with her in the autumn, she told me that her hearing had improved considerably.

One boy, aged 14 : attended for Lip Reading lessons between April and September. This was in the nature of a refresher course, as he had been at the School for the Partially Deaf at Birkdale. He worked well and used the lip reading quite naturally. Hospital treatment has led to considerable improvement in his hearing.

One girl, aged 10 : Had fifteen lessons in Lip Reading between June and November. Her hearing is not greatly impaired and she did very well when supplementing it with Lip Reading lessons. Lessons concluded at her mother's request ; she considered the child had reached a fair standard in Lip Reading, and she had also been supplied with a "Medresco" hearing aid.

One boy, aged 6 : Began having lessons in September, 1961. He has a marked speech defect and some loss of hearing. The latter showed great improvement after operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids in November. He is making progress with his speech, but still has difficulty with some sounds.

One girl, aged 7 : Suffers from severe high-tone deafness, and consequent speech defect. She had her first lesson in June, 1961. There is improvement in speech and voice.

One boy, aged 6 : Attended for speech lessons between September and November, and made excellent progress. The family then left England, the father being in the Army.

One boy, aged 14 : Resumed lessons in November owing to deterioration in hearing. He finds lip reading difficult but has definitely improved during the past few months.

One boy, aged 6 : Is partially deaf in both ears, especially on high tones. He began lessons in November when his speech had marked defects, especially on sibilants. He is very intelligent and has co-operated well, so that his speech is improving nicely, and he is using lip reading to some extent. He has been provided with a "Medresco" hearing aid.

One girl, aged 5 : Began attending for lessons in December. Both her speech and vocabulary have suffered very much because of her deafness which was only recently diagnosed. She has been supplied with a "Medresco" hearing aid.

Hearing tests have been carried out throughout the year at school and at Bennett Avenue Clinic where children with any hearing defect come for periodic re-tests and review.

SPEECH CLINIC

The Clinic is still working with one Speech Therapist. It is unfortunate that she is unable to give time to visiting schools, as much can be done during these school sessions for the minor speech defects.

Total attendances at Speech Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	1,734
Number of children receiving regular treatment at end of year	...	52				

Analysis of cases receiving regular treatment

Stammer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Stammer and incorrect sounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Incorrect sounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cleft Palate and other disorders of resonance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Incorrect speech due to birth or brain injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
New cases taken on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Number on waiting list at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Number of school visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of home visits	29
Cases reviewed	172

Number referred to other departments

Medical	1
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CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Psychiatric Clinic sessions held	88
New cases seen by Psychiatrist	74
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Psychologist's Tests in Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Psychologist's interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Attendances for remedial and therapeutic help	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

(September to December)

Psychiatric Social Worker's home visits (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Home visits (old cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Clinic interviews (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clinic interviews (old cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Schools visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Social Histories	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Case Conference	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visit to Wennington Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Miss Ruth Halsall, who previously had been on the staff of the Mental Health Section, was accepted for a one-year course in Psychiatric Social Work at Manchester University. She successfully passed the qualifying examination and was thereby offered the position of Psychiatric Social Worker in September of this year.

The type of service that we are able to offer must necessarily be a reflection of the number of staff attached to the Clinic. For example, with the appointment, for the first time, of a Psychiatric Social Worker, we have been able to give the much-needed support to parents of emotionally disturbed children.

We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of a part-time Educational Psychologist, pending the appointment of a second full-time Educational Psychologist, and this has meant that we have been able to give a little more time to psychotherapeutic work. But we feel that as the demands of the Schools' Psychological Service continue to grow—as they have done considerably over the past year—the appointment of a Psycho-therapist might have to be considered.

The experimental remedial reading classes established in the Primary schools last year are proving invaluable and appear to have become an integral part of the educational programme. But the existence of seventeen such classes has created additional work for the Educational Psychologists in the form of testing, diagnosing and advising ; the major problem has in fact become the question of how much time one should devote to chronic emotional cases, as compared with the time needed to assess the learning difficulties of a large number of children, who without such guidance might become emotionally disturbed due to feelings of inadequacy, arising out of school failure.

Wennington Hall

This School is run in conjunction with three other Authorities, and serves a very useful purpose ; it has 45 boys. Sixteen boys from Blackpool were on the register at the end of the year. The First Assistant School Medical Officer visits once a term to discuss problems with the Head Teacher. She is usually accompanied by the Psychologist and the Psychiatric Social Worker. All children to be discharged are discussed at these meetings, especially their After-Care. Admissions to the School are agreed on by discussion between the First Assistant School Medical Officer and the Deputy Education Officer of Blackpool.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

Classification of children in the Open Air School, December, 1961

						Boys	Girls
Chest and Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Delicate and Debilitated	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Spastic	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Old Polio	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Retarded...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Perthe's Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Asthma and Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cataracts...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Fracture of Femur	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Still's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Kidney trouble	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Severe scarring following burns	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ulcerative Colitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
					TOTAL ...	29	21
						—	—

The number of children in the Open Air School at the end of the year was 50. The waiting list for the school in December was 15. Seven of these were physically handicapped, seven delicate, and one epileptic.

Whenever possible, a child is returned to normal schooling so that discharges and admission are made three times a year.

This year, two quite severely handicapped boys were discharged to secondary modern schools. One is an old polio who was just beginning to get about on calipers. The other was a severe scoliosis who had had several operations at Oswestry and was wearing a spinal jacket ; he incidentally decided to play football when he went to his new school.

One girl was admitted following a heart operation. She made a very good recovery. She had been on home tuition for a long time and it was good to get her back into school. Unfortunately she had not a good attendance record for the year.

One girl with Still's Disease was admitted from Heswall Hospital School. She had been away from home so long it was decided that it would be good for her to attend a day school. She has a very happy disposition and is making very good progress. When possible she is given hydrotherapy.

Another girl, a severe spastic, was readmitted to school from a residential school for spastics. Her mother felt she was getting more treatment in this day school.

Three spastic boys were admitted—two as a temporary measure from Lancashire County. However, they were still with us at the end of the year.

The school is visited as often as possible by the First Assistant School Medical Officer. She tries to go once a week. She examines the children every term, and once a year all parents are called to the school during the course of a routine inspection. This is helpful to the child, the teachers, and the parent, as well as to the Doctor. The Nurse visits every week and arranges for any follow-up of cases. The Physio-therapist visits four mornings a week. She gives breathing exercises, remedial exercises, hydrotherapy (in the public baths) and U.V.R. Unfortunately, at the end of the year, the post of physiotherapist was vacant, but it is hoped to have it filled in the new year.

Swimming lessons have been given in the public baths and this has given great joy to all the children who have been able to go. It is hoped many more will benefit when the new school is completed, with its pool room.

The staff of the School Health Service and of the Open Air School are indeed grateful to the Specialists from the Victoria Hospital, in particular the Paediatrician and the Orthopaedic Specialists who have visited the school during the year and have always been ready with help and advice.

PARK SCHOOL

At the end of the year, the school had been open for four terms. The number on roll was 161. Some children were discharged in July, 1961 before reaching their sixteenth birthday. This was because they had come from special classes in a Secondary Modern School. The policy of remaining until sixteen years will be more strictly enforced in the future.

Discussions took place at the end of each term between the Head Teacher, the First Assistant School Medical Officer, and the Educational Psychologist. The children due for review were discussed and possible discharges along with general points in relation to the school. It is good to note that there is a flourishing parent/teacher association attached to this school. The Nurse visits regularly and the Hygiene Assistant visits once a week. The Doctors and Psychologist visit frequently, to do reviews, and see any particular problem children, as the Head Teacher wishes.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year, sixteen children were having Home Tuition.

Details of cases

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	7
Spastic	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psychiatric	...	...	...	...	...	1

Seven children are long-standing cases, two being severe Spastics ; one Haemophilia ; one Blind and Partially Deaf ; one Cardiac ; one severe Bronchiectasis ; and one, a psychiatric case who will not be able to cope in school. Of the others, some are short-term—e.g., one broken leg, and others who are waiting for a place in the Open Air School.

All these children make good progress. The blind boy is now able to read and write normal Braille. The little boy with Haemophilia has not had a good year physically, but he is intelligent and soon makes up for lost time.

It was decided not to hold a Party this year for the children on home tuition, as the number able to attend was too small. However, the Schools' Charities provided sufficient money to send a gift for Christmas to each child. This was very much appreciated.

CHEST CLINIC

We still have a number of children referred to the School Health Service for breathing exercises. It is difficult to assess the number of school children attending the Clinic, as many over 14 years are treated as adults. Two children were recommended for Home Tuition by a Chest Physician. These children were not infective, but still not well enough to return to normal schooling.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

School Children Scheme. (Circulars 22/53 and 7/59).

B.C.G. Vaccination of school children continued throughout the year, and the following figures relate to the work undertaken :—

Number offered B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851
Number accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098
Percentage accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.9%
Number tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098
Number Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	794
Number Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6%
Number Positive X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Number of abnormal X-rays	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

It is gratifying to note that there was an increase from 49.5% to 53.9% in the number who accepted the offer of a test. This number is still not satisfactory and efforts are made to convince parents of the importance of the test. It is pleasing to note, however, that of the number who gave a positive reaction, nearly all took advantage of the follow-up vaccination. All the above children were " Heaf " tested.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Owing to shortage of staff and changing of the existing staff, classification of the cases attending the clinics has not been possible this year. The number of children who attended for treatment was 299. The treatments given were U.V.R., Breathing Exercises and remedial exercises for orthopaedic defects. A School Medical Officer attended at regular intervals to review the cases seen and to discharge them where possible.

It is hoped that in future a more detailed report will be available.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the details of Infectious Diseases occurring among school children during the year, also the corresponding numbers for the past three years :—

		1961	1960	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever	...	45	110	124	94
Whooping Cough	...	7	60	42	13
Measles	...	359	369	722	72
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	4	1	3	2
Sonne Dysentery	...	1	17	25	15
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	14	—
Encephalitis	...	—	—	1	—
Ersiplas	...	—	1	1	—
Lymphatic Menengitis	...	1	—	—	—

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in Blackpool since 1950. During the last year, 2,447 children were immunised against Diphtheria through the School Health Service, as follows :—

Number of children who received primary injections (two doses) ...	229
Number who received "Booster" (reinforcing) doses ...	2,218
TOTAL ...	2,447

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

		Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND				
At home, having home tuition	1
In Residential Schools	—
At home, awaiting admission to Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies	2
PARTIALLY SIGHTED				
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools under special supervision	6
Attending Day Special School for E.S.N.	1	—
Attending Open Air School	1	—
On Home Tuition	1	—
DEAF				
In Residential Schools	4
PARTIALLY DEAF				
In Residential Schools	3
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools (including children having lip reading lessons)	7	5
DIABETIC				
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools	8	2
DELICATE				
In Residential School	—
In Open Air School	14
At home, having home tuition	4
In ordinary schools	5

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED								
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
In Open Air School	...	...	...	...	13	14	27	
In Hospital Special Schools	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	
At home, having home tuition	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
In ordinary schools	...	...	...	...	13	11	24	
EPILEPTIC								
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	
At home, having home tuition	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	
Attending Open Air School	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	
Attending ordinary schools	...	...	...	...	13	10	23	
In Day Special School for E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	
E.S.N.								
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	6	—	6	
In Day Special Schools	...	...	...	...	101	63	164	
Awaiting places in residential schools	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	
Awaiting places in day schools	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	
MALADJUSTED								
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	19	—	19	
On Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES

The Chief Constable's Clothing Fund has supplied 275 children in need of clothing and footwear ; 157 boys and 118 girls. Footwear only was supplied to 256 children, and articles of clothing to 396 children.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The staff of the School Dental Clinics during 1961 consisted of the Chief Dental Officer, two full-time Assistant Dental Officers, and two part-time Dental Officers—the equivalent of approximately four Dental Officers.

The waiting period between Routine Dental Inspections has now been reduced to a little under twelve months, which has resulted in a further reduction of Casual patients attending for the relief of toothache, and also reduced the amount of treatment required for those patients who accept Dental treatment.

At routine dental inspections by the Dental Officers, 16,221 children were inspected, and 1,032 attended for emergency treatment. Of these numbers, 12,815 were found to require treatment.

During the year, 3,063 general anaesthetics were administered by the Dental Officers.

The Consulting Dental Surgeon continued to treat Orthodontic patients at two sessions weekly ; 17 patients attended for Oral Surgery. Applicances fitted totalled 131 and 137 patients had their treatment completed.

Oral Hygiene can, and should, play a very important role in the School Dental Service. Dental Officers give advice to children on the correct methods of cleaning their teeth, and rinsing the mouth to remove food debris, stressing the importance of correct tooth brushing last thing at night and nothing sweet to eat or drink afterwards, and it is in this respect that the co-operation of the parents is vitally important in seeing that these simple rules are carried out.

It cannot be expected that a child should take a toothbrush to school, but children taking milk at playtime, and those staying for school meals, could be given facilities for rinsing the mouth afterwards. Teachers can, and do, give a great deal of help in this respect. Preventive measures can be presented under the following headings:—

- (a) Causation of Caries.
- (b) Resistance of teeth to Caries.
- (c) Protection of Erupted Teeth.

(a) Frequent consumption of fermentable carbohydrates especially between meals, *i.e.*, sweet and sticky foods, milk with biscuits, etc. This is the greatest single cause of tooth decay, and in this respect the school tuck shops are much to blame.

(b) There is considerable evidence that 1 p.p.m. of fluride in drinking water, especially where it occurs naturally, increases the immunity to caries by as much as 60 per cent. The topical application of 2 per cent. sodium fluride is also said to decrease the incidence of caries.

(c) Sim, Wallace, Slack and others, have shown that eating fibrous cleansing foods, such as apples and raw carrots, substantially combat the effect of caries producing ones. Thus hard fruits and vegetables and mouth rinsing, combined with correct tooth brushing, will greatly help to combat the results of eating the foods that cause decay.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

PART I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1957 and later	109	101	92.65	8	7.34
1956	1,077	1,066	98.97	11	1.02
1955	355	353	99.43	2	0.56
1954	23	23	100.00	—	—
1953	73	71	97.26	2	2.73
1952	18	17	94.44	1	5.55
1951	13	13	100.00	—	—
1950	300	298	99.33	2	0.66
1949	951	949	99.89	2	0.10
1948	507	506	99.80	1	0.19
1947	398	396	99.49	2	0.50
1946 and earlier	1,472	1,468	99.72	4	0.27
TOTAL	5,296	5,261	99.33	35	0.66

**Table B.—Pupils found to require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections
(excluding Dental disease and Infestation with Vermin).**

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1957 and later	—	12	10
1956	3	110	102
1955	2	38	36
1954	—	1	1
1953	5	1	6
1952	2	5	8
1951	3	—	3
1950	17	10	24
1949	50	37	70
1948	26	11	24
1947	12	16	26
1946 and earlier	95	25	102
TOTAL	215	267	412

Table C.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	442
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,938
				TOTAL	...	2,380

Table D.—Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	36,407
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...		290
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...		—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...		—

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Table A.—Periodic Inspections

Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	—	3	—	8	3	41	3	52
5	Eyes :—								
	(a) Vision	—	—	95	228	120	235	215	463
	(b) Squint	—	1	1	1	8	25	9	27
	(c) Other	—	—	—	2	1	9	1	11
6	Ears :—								
	(a) Hearing	—	2	8	11	7	35	15	48
	(b) Otitis Media ...	—	2	—	1	—	35	—	38
	(c) Other	—	—	—	—	3	14	3	14
7	Nose and Throat ...	1	18	4	11	63	185	68	214
8	Speech	2	1	1	—	17	27	20	28
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	2	1	10	2	36	3	48
10	Heart	—	2	1	4	2	17	3	23
11	Lungs	1	3	4	10	5	51	10	64
12	Developmental :—								
	(a) Hernia	—	1	—	—	5	10	5	11
	(b) Other	1	—	—	3	4	30	5	33
12	Orthopaedic :—								
	(a) Posture	—	—	2	16	8	31	10	47
	(b) Feet	3	5	—	15	29	71	32	91
	(c) Other	—	2	3	22	24	112	27	136
14	Nervous System :—								
	(a) Epilepsy	—	1	1	3	—	13	1	17
	(b) Other	—	—	1	2	1	18	2	20
15	Psychological :—								
	(a) Development ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3
	(b) Stability	4	6	1	2	37	58	42	66
16	Abdomen	—	—	1	—	1	8	2	8
17	Other	—	1	—	8	5	22	5	31

Table B.—Special Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
4	Skin	1	1
5	Eyes :—		
	(a) Vision	1	13
	(b) Squint	—	1
	(c) Other	1	—
6	Ears :—		
	(a) Hearing	3	1
	(b) Otitis Media	2	1
	(c) Other	—	2
7	Nose and Throat	3	4
8	Speech	—	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	5	1
11	Lungs	13	3
12	Development :—		
	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	—	1
13	Orthopaedic :—		
	(a) Posture	1	2
	(b) Feet	—	2
	(c) Other	25	6
14	Nervous System :—		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1
	(b) Other	—	—
15	Psychological :—		
	(a) Development	132	—
	(b) Stability	4	1
16	Abdomen	—	1
17	Other	16	2

PART III

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

				<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	154
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	935
				<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	...	1,089
				<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	476

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

				<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—				
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	...	14
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	332
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	96
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	801
				<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	...	823
				<hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—				
(a) in 1961	...	...	...	4
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	18
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	801
				<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	...	1,243
				<hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—				
(a) in 1961	...	...	...	4
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	18

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

				<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	185
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	29
				<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	...	214
				<hr/>

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin

								<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Ringworm								
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930
							TOTAL	1,038

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

								<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256

Table F.—Speech Therapy

								<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

								<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	794
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—								
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Psychological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,447
Miscellaneous Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719
							TOTAL : (a)-(d)	8,306

PART IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	...	...	...	...	...	16,221	
(a) At periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	
							17,253
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...		12,815
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...		8,544
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...		4,409
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h)	...	...	...	...	...		11,195
(6) Half-days devoted to :—							
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	93	
(b) Treatment...	...	...	...	...	...	1,715	
							1,808
(7) Fillings :—							
(a) Permanent Teeth...	...	...	...	...	...	6,216	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	14	
							6,230
(8) Number of Teeth filled :—							
(a) Permanent Teeth...	...	...	...	...	...	5,459	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	14	
							5,473
(9) Extractions :—							
(a) Permanent Teeth...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	5,228	
							7,145
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...		3,063
(11) Orthodontics :—							
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...		89
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...		201
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...		146
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...		10
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances...	...	...	...	...	...		134
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...		51
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...		89
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...		1,193
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	...	...		43
(13) Other operations :—							
(a) Permanent Teeth...	...	...	...	...	...	1,654	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2	
							1,656

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1961

The aim of any scheme of physical education should be to secure a well balanced development of the powers of each individual, both as regards bodily and mental growth, and also by encouraging the formation of recreational pursuits which will be of lasting value in the future.

Physical education is no longer regarded as just another subject in the school curriculum, but rather as a whole aspect of education. The programme is now a wide one, including a variety of club activities, and this in turn demands a greater flexibility of approach than ever before. The abandonment of the class approach in post-war years in favour of an individual one, has served to encourage a truer appreciation of the wide range of individual differences of physique, capabilities and interests. If, therefore, individual preferences and aptitudes are to be really catered for, the programme must cover a field of activities extensive enough for every child to find some field in which he or she can reasonably succeed and can respond to the challenges of some branch of physical education.

In the past, the physical education programme tended to be biased in favour of the child with a natural aptitude for ball games, athletics and swimming, but it is now being increasingly recognised that this rather narrow field of specialisation will always remain unappealing to quite a number of children, who, unless they possess a natural aptitude for these activities, will have little inclination, and less opportunity to pursue them and benefit from them in post-school years.

The physical education programme can only be truly educational and adventurous if individual differences are catered for by the introduction of activities that foster a love of activity in the open air, and that present an opportunity of participating in life-long recreational habits which the individual will enjoy and reap benefits long after participation in competitive sport has ceased.

Included also in the syllabus must be training in personal and social hygiene and the inculcation of every aspect of healthy living and physical efficiency.

Only a comprehensive programme of this nature will ensure the well balanced development of every child during his or her years at school and in later life.

Primary Schools

The physical education programme in all primary schools is based upon the suggestions offered in the Ministry of Education's publications, "Moving and Growing" and "Planning the Programme." Many teachers are now making very good use of these suggestions, but less experienced teachers find further guidance in some aspects of the scheme necessary from time to time. Excellent progress has been made in many schools.

All infant schools have now been adequately provided with large apparatus for the inclusion of all types of hanging, swinging and climbing activities in the daily lesson. During the year many junior schools have been provided with additional large apparatus such as agility boxes, vaulting stools, vaulting boxes and ladder forms.

Junior Games

Association Football is the most popular game for boys, and a high standard of team and individual play has again been attained due largely to the practice of the skills of the game, and of minor teams' games.

Netball is now the most popular winter game for girls, and inter-school fixtures and tournaments are arranged.

During the summer months, a good deal of time is devoted to athletic training, as well as to the playing of softball, stoolball, cricket and rounders. The standard of athletic ability was particularly high.

Secondary School (Girls)

Work in these schools is planned with the object of meeting the needs of the individual in order that every child has the opportunity of developing to the limit, both physically and psychologically.

Specialist teachers have been encouraged to attend recognised short courses in order to keep abreast of modern developments and trends.

All girls' secondary schools are adequately equipped with apparatus and two schools now possess trampolines.

Secondary Games (Girls)

The major games of netball and hockey in the winter, and tennis and rounders in the summer continue to maintain their popularity. The standard of netball achieved was particularly good, due, in part, to the flourishing inter-schools netball league.

Hockey has made good progress and more schools are now playing the game.

Secondary Schools (Boys)

A good standard of work has been maintained in all schools possessing a fully-equipped gymnasium, and, in other schools not so fortunate, the continued enthusiasm and ability of the physical education staff in making the most of the facilities available has done much to alleviate these conditions. Two schools now possess full size Nissen trampolines.

Secondary Games (Boys)

(a) Association Football

The greater part of the organised winter games programme was devoted to training in the skills of this game. Inter-school matches were played on Saturday mornings throughout the winter, leagues for all four age-groups in our schools being organised by the Blackpool and District Secondary Schools' Football Association, and catering for some 600 boys in school representative matches.

The Town School again competed very successfully in the Lancashire Schools Competition and the English Schools Competition.

St. John Vianney, Palatine and Tyldesley Secondary Schools are dependent on the Parks Department pitches, but new changing accommodation, including the provision of showers by the Parks Department has done much to improve matters.

(b) Rugby Union Football

Good progress has been made during the year. Several schools are now playing this code of football, in addition to soccer. Many inter-school fixtures have been arranged, and the standard of play is rapidly improving.

(c) Athletics

A very high standard of athletics has been maintained, and the Blackpool Boys' and Girls' teams, both teams once again being champions at the County Championships. The athletics season was a very full one, all schools holding their own annual athletic sports, in addition to the Annual Combined Junior School Sports at Hawes Side, and the Secondary School Sports at Stanley Park.

The second inter-schools cross-country championships were held early in the year, with additional schools competing for the first time.

(d) Basketball

Basketball is now firmly established in all our boys' secondary schools and is a very popular activity in all secondary schools. The Blackpool and District Basketball Association arranged a full programme of inter-school fixtures and two Blackpool pupils were chosen for the North of England trials.

(e) Boxing

Two schools included boxing as a regular feature in their physical education curriculum and held annual inter-house tournaments.

(f) Cricket

This game, along with Athletics, is the major outdoor activity during the summer months, and with the provision of additional cricket squares, water points and bituturf practice wickets on our new school playing fields, the standard of play continues to improve.

(g) Tennis

This game is increasing in popularity but is limited at present by the shortage of available tennis courts.

(h) Hockey

This game is now a regular feature of the physical education programme at one boys' school, inter-school fixtures with out-of-town teams being played regularly.

Swimming

Swimming continued to play a major part in the physical education programme of all Primary, Secondary and Special Schools. The number of attendances was 105,213 and the Lido Swimming Pool, like the Derby Big Pool, the Derby Leaners' Pool, and Cocker Street Bath was in practically continuous use throughout the year. Instruction at the Lido and the Derby Big Pool at certain times during the months of July and September is difficult due to the dual use of these baths by visitors to the resort, and pupils, and a definite need is felt for an additional bath reserved exclusively for school use.

Certificates awarded during the year amounted to 2,017, and pupils were presented for the awards of the Royal Life Saving Society.

Attendance during the Year

							Classes	Pupils
Derby Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	33,633
Cocker Street Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	40,353
Lido Swimming Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	31,227
							TOTAL ...	105,213

Comparison of attendances in the past six years

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
89,194	79,750	109,871	119,775	104,369	105,213

Certificates issued during the year 1960

Girls' School	Learners	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Totals
Baines Endowed J. ...	18	8	—	—	26
Bispham Endowed J....	1	5	—	—	6
Claremont J. ...	36	25	—	—	61
Claremont S. ...	79	36	17	5	137
Grange Park J. ...	39	11	1	—	51
Hawes Side J. ...	19	8	—	—	27
Highfield ...	44	37	15	8	104
Holy Family ...	22	12	—	—	34
Layton J. ...	8	4	—	—	12
Norbreck J. ...	17	9	—	—	26
Our Lady ...	44	10	—	—	54
Palatine ...	11	12	12	3	38
Revoe J. ...	34	19	—	—	53
Roseacre J. ...	23	11	—	—	34
Sacred Heart ...	5	13	4	—	22
Stanley J. ...	13	1	—	—	14
St. Columba's J. ...	19	4	—	—	23
St. George's ...	19	23	4	—	46
St. John's C.E. ...	13	9	—	—	22
St. John Vianney J. ...	6	3	—	—	9
St. Kentigern's J. ...	12	24	—	—	36
St. Nicholas' ...	9	1	—	—	10
St. Wilfrid's C.E. ...	18	5	—	—	23
Thames Road J. ...	19	7	—	—	26
Tyldesley ...	39	37	13	1	90
Waterloo ...	30	6	—	—	36
TOTAL ...	597	340	66	17	1,020

Boys' School

Boys' School	Learners	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Totals
Arnold ...	23	25	12	4	64
Baines Endowed J. ...	12	8	—	—	20
Bispham Endowed J....	3	9	—	—	13
Claremont J. ...	42	20	—	—	62
Grange Park J. ...	34	18	—	—	52
Hawes Side J....	23	5	—	—	28
Highfield ...	40	39	—	—	79
Holy Family ...	23	11	—	—	34
Layton J. ...	21	8	—	—	29
Norbreck J. ...	37	20	1	—	58
Our Lady ...	21	10	—	—	31
Palatine ...	60	46	19	11	136
Revoe J. ...	27	17	—	—	44
Roseacre J. ...	28	15	—	—	43
Stanley J. ...	29	11	—	—	40

Boys' School (continued)

	<i>Learners</i>	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>Inter- mediate</i>	<i>Advanced</i>	<i>Totals</i>
St. Columba's J.	... 25	5	—	—	30
St. George's ...	... 24	29	6	4	63
St. John's C.E.	... 14	10	—	—	24
St. John Vianney J.	... 13	9	—	—	22
St. Nicholas' C.E.	... 7	2	—	—	9
St. Wilfrid's C.E.	... 15	3	—	—	18
Thames Road J.	... 23	8	—	—	31
Waterloo J.	... 31	15	—	—	46
Park School ...	... 15	7	—	—	22
GRAND TOTAL	... 1,187	690	104	36	2,017

Winter Gardens Shield (Girls)

Winners : Holy Family R.C. School

Tower Shield (Boys)

Winners : Claremont Junior.

These Shields are awarded to Junior Schools with the highest percentage of fourth year girls and boys, respectively, able to swim a distance of 25 yards.

Swimming Galas

All secondary schools now hold their own, or combined galas, all of which are well attended by parents. The majority of these galas are now held at the Derby Bath.

As usual, the Combined Schools' Swimming Gala was held in October and the usual high standard of performance was witnessed in all events.

Open Air School Swimming Class

This special class for handicapped children was held throughout the year, at the Norbreck Hydro Swimming Pool. We are most grateful to Mr. Quinlan, the Manager of the Norbreck Hydro, for so readily granting us these facilities.

Playing Fields

Three of our secondary schools are still dependent on facilities provided by the Parks Department. The Technical College also uses Parks Department playing fields. It is anticipated, however, that before long the College and all secondary schools, with one exception, will possess playing fields of their own. The exception, Tyldesley School, will thus eventually, have the sole use of the facilities at nearby Stanley Park, and their needs will then be met more satisfactorily than at present.

The majority of Junior Schools possess their own playing fields. During the year, all school fields have been well maintained by the Parks Department staff and several improvements have been made. Playing fields adjacent to the new Park School have been taken over from the contractors during the year.

Further Training of Teachers

During the year, the following teacher-training courses were held :—

- (1) Demonstrations in Junior Schools based on "Planning the Programme."
- (2) Scottish Country Dancing for Men and Women Teachers.
- (3) Demonstration of Trampoline work for Men and Women Teachers.
- (4) The Twenty-second Annual Easter School of Physical Education was held during Easter week—698 students attending. The course continues to be the largest ONE WEEK COURSE in Physical Education in the country. Courses in 22 different branches of physical education were arranged in all.

Cavalcade of Sport

The tenth Annual Cavalcade of Sport was held at the Tower Circus during February with the usual matinee performance for school children, approximately 2,000 of whom attended. The programme, which consisted of a wide variety of items including national dancing, basketball, agility and vaulting by primary school and secondary school children, modern dance, judo and fencing was again presented before a capacity audience.

The success of this event is entirely dependent on the unfailing co-operation of the Head Teachers, Staff and parents of the children, and to those members of the public who always so readily support us.

Blackpool Schools' Sports Council

The Blackpool Schools' Sports Council, to which all the constituent Sports Associations of the Blackpool Schools are affiliated, has continued to play a most important part in all out-of-school sport activities. A total of 1,500 copies of the Annual Handbook were distributed to schools. Additional associations were affiliated.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

During the year, three schools have participated in the Scheme for Boys. As a result several boys received the Bronze Badge (1st series of tests) and the Silver Badge (2nd series of tests), and one boy had his Gold Badge awarded to him by His Royal Highness.

Tents

All the tents owned by the Committee were in constant demand throughout the Summer months, and to a lesser degree at other times. Additional tents were purchased to meet the ever-increasing demand.

REPORTS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSOCIATIONS, BLACKPOOL SCHOOLS' SPORTS COUNCIL

Association Football—Primary Schools

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. E. Pearson, St. Columba's Junior School)

During the present season, 1961/62, four leagues are being operated in primary schools' football by the Primary Schools' Football Association. The leagues are made up as follows :—

North Section—7 teams.

South Section—8 teams

Minor League—5 teams.

Reserve League—5 teams.

About 275 boys of between 9-11 years of age are engaged in competitive football each Saturday morning whilst at least another 300 boys are engaged in mid-week practice matches and so are competing for a place in their school team.

All of the competitive football and most of the practice matches take place during out of school hours.

Each year the Primary Schools' Football Association organises a knock-out competition and all schools take part. The winning team is presented with a silver cup which was given to the Association by the North-West Counties' Physical Education Association. The final of this competition is controlled by the officials from the Blackpool Referees' Association and both the winners and the runners-up are presented with attractive medals provided by the Blackpool Schools' Sports Council.

In games periods at schools all boys are drawn into activities in connection with football such as dribbling, heading, ball-control, shooting, etc., and most boys participate in school house matches.

Association Football—Secondary Schools

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Moore, Palatine School)

During the present season 11 schools fielded 36 teams in the competitions organised by the Association. It is recorded with regret the withdrawal of Thames Road School from the Association because of the closure of the school.

The current holders of trophies are :—

Under-15 league competition winners—St. George's (Hanslip Cup)
Under 15 league competition runners-up—Palatine (Greaves Cup)
Under-14 league competition winners—St. George's (B.F.C. Cup)
Under-13 league competition winners—Montgomery (Parr Cup)
Under-13 league competition runners-up—Baines (Parr Minor Cup)
Under-12 league competition winners—Baines (E.G. Cup)

The pitch situation last season was satisfactory, and it is noted with pleasure that this season the changing rooms at the Oval, Stanley Park, have been made available for schools using the Stanley Park pitches.

The competitions organised this season are the same as last season, namely a knock-out competition for the under-15 age group for the Frank Swift Cup and a league competition for each of the four age groups under-12, under-13, under-14, under-15. The winners of the Frank Swift Cup will also represent the Association in the Champion School of Lancashire competition organised by the Lancashire Schools' F.A. A representative Blackpool Schools' team has again this season been entered in the English and Lancashire Schools' F.A. competition. At the time of writing this team has reached the last 32 out of 450 in the E.S.F.A. competition, and is in round 5. In the L.S.F.A. competition round 2 has been reached.

Last season, the Blackpool Schools' team reached round 6 and the semi-final in the E.S.F.A. and L.S.F.A. competitions respectively, whilst the divisional competition for the under-14 town team for the G.P. Ford Cup was won. Baines School won the divisional shield in the Champion School of Lancashire competition but were eliminated in round 1 of the trophy competition.

Through its own efforts the Association last season raised £250 and finished with a balance of £146, half of which was donated to the Blackpool Schools' Sports Council for the use of those sports not so favourably placed financially.

BLACKPOOL AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
(Hon. Secretary, Miss S. Slater, Arnold Girls' School)

Cross Country

Blackpool Schools' Cross Country Championships were held on 1st February, 1961. There was competition in four age groups.

1. Under-14 winners—St. George's Secondary Modern School.
2. Under-15 winners—Baines Grammar School.
3. Under-17 winners—Blackpool Grammar School.
4. Over 17—Individual placings only.

Blackpool Schools entered teams for the Lancashire Schools' Cross Country Championships held at Blackburn on 18th February, 1961. The Blackpool Junior Team were placed 3rd and the under-17 team, 5th. Hoyle (Blackpool Grammar School) was chosen to represent Lancashire in the All-England Schools Cross Country Championship, where he was placed 8th.

Track and Field

Blackpool entered a girls' and a boys' team for the Lancashire Schools' Championships held at Blackburn on 10th June, 1961. Blackpool girls were champions for the 5th successive year, and after being runners-up last year the boys won the Championship this year. Five boys and six girls were selected to represent Lancashire in an Athletics match versus Cheshire. Two girls, Elizabeth Harrison (Arnold) and Susan Mills (Fleetwood Grammar), and one boy, T. Myerscough (St. Joseph's) were selected to represent Lancashire in the All-England Championships. Elizabeth Harrison came first in the Senior Javelin event with a new best performance throw of 124' 1½" and Susan Mills came 3rd in the Senior 80 metre hurdles race. As a result of their success, both girls were chosen to represent England in a triangular match with Wales and Scotland, being the only girls chosen from Lancashire. Susan was placed 1st in the Senior Hurdles, but unfortunately Elizabeth was suffering from a knee injury and threw well below her usual standard.

The major event of the year, the Town Sports, was held on 4th July, 1961, when teams from 29 schools competed. Previously 2,000 athletes had competed in the heats to qualify for the 68 events in the meeting. The meeting was a success marred only by a high wind and the results were as follows :—

	<i>Boys</i>				<i>Girls</i>
Junior	Baines G.S.	Montgomery
Intermediate	Baines G.S.	Hodgson and Highfield
Senior	Baines G.S.	Arnold
Under-19	St. Joseph's	Arnold

The final event of the year was the Annual Triangular Meeting with Manchester and Blackburn for which this year we were hosts. The match was held on a very fine evening, 30th June, and it was a successful meeting. Blackpool gained 1st place with Manchester a close second.

THE BLACKPOOL AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS' BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION, 1961

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Jones, Montgomery School)

Basketball continues to make great strides and the general standard of play has improved considerably.

The 1960/61 league competition in which six teams took part was won by Montgomery with Tyldesley runners-up. The 1961/62 programme is well under way and we welcome the return of Blackpool Grammar School to the fixture list. St. Bede's School, Lytham, entered the competition, but because of lack of facilities, they have been unable to fulfil fixtures and St. George's School also, have been unable to take part this season.

A tournament was held at Montgomery School in September to mark the start of the season and eight teams gave a non-stop feast of basketball.

Some schools have had matches with teams from Liverpool and the brilliant play of the opposition has greatly helped in improving the standard of our play.

Under-15 and under-18 teams were entered for the first time in the National Championships. In the first round the under-18's lost at Liverpool 26-75, and the under-15's lost to Manchester 34-40. This is no disgrace to either team and we can confidently look forward to greater success in the future.

Two boys were nominated for the First International Trial held at Liverpool on October 27th, 1961, and Derek Hornsby of Montgomery was selected for the North of England in the match against the Midlands at Derby in November.

It would appear that at long last we are beginning to acknowledge the fact that basketball is not only a valuable training aid to other sports and an excellent method of keeping fit, but a major game in its own right, standing any comparison with our more popular games.

BLACKPOOL SCHOOLS' AMATEUR BOXING ASSOCIATION

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. R. Smith, Claremont Boys' County Secondary School)

In January, 1961, six boys were entered in the area eliminators of the Lancashire Schools A.B.A. Championships. Three boys won all their bouts and went forward to the semi-finals at Warrington. Two boys won through to the County finals. K. Morris lost on points and M. Wrigglesworth won a County Championship.

In November, 1961, Claremont School held its annual inter-house and individual championships. Twenty weight and age group championships were decided at the tournament held under the Association Rules. All competitors were examined and passed fit by the doctors of Blackpool Schools Medical Service.

BLACKPOOL AND DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS' CRICKET ASSOCIATION

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. C. Breeze, Highfield School)

The under-15 league was reduced from ten schools to eight this season ; Thames Road and Ansdell being the two schools not taking part this year. Each school played each other school once, Palatine becoming champions once again—the fifth time in succession.

Under-13 cricket continues to improve. Eight schools took part in this section—an increase of one over 1960. As before, there was no attempt to form an under-13 league, but schools managed to play an average of nine games during the season, and the standard seemed to be better than ever.

The Town Team had an unsuccessful season, losing at home to Preston and Lancaster, and our thanks are due to the Blackpool Cricket Club for the use of their ground for our two home matches.

Town Team practices were again held at Montgomery and St. George's Schools alternatively. An under-14 team was kept in practice during the season and played several friendly matches against Fylde School and Blackpool Grammar School.

**BLACKPOOL AND FYLDE
SECONDARY SCHOOLS' NETBALL ASSOCIATION**
(Hon. Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Hall, Highfield School).

During the period January to March, the second half of the matches for the Challenge Cup are played. Results from the first half, October to December, are carried forward. Hodgson, therefore, started in the lead with 32 points, Montgomery 25 points and Tyldesley 22 points, contesting second place. At the other end of the table were Claremont, 8 points, and Bailey, 7 points.

From January to March an interesting struggle for leadership developed. As most schools had lost team members who were Christmas leavers, results showed a change in positions. Tyldesley dropped behind, Montgomery pulled up and finally Montgomery and Hodgson drew with 60 points each. For the first time we had joint cup-holders. Tyldesley were in 3rd place, then followed Highfield (32) and St. George's (23). The bottom teams changed places, Bailey having 18 points and Claremont 16 points.

The presentation of the Challenge Cup by Miss P. Staton, Girls' Organiser of Physical Education for Blackpool, took place at Montgomery School, the Challenge Cup being jointly presented to Montgomery and Hodgson. Each school was to hold the cup for half-a-year.

September saw the beginning of the new netball season and all schools changed to the new rules. Palatine Secondary School joined the League, which now has eight members. Matches were dogged by bad weather and there were many postponements; one match remaining unplayed at Christmas. Despite this, results are showing a definite pattern. Tyldesley are leading with 38 points, having only dropped 4; Montgomery are challenging with 32; Hodgson with 25 and Claremont with 23 points are close in 3rd and 4th place. Palatine have so far only gained 4 points, but several matches had close results and I feel that next term they will have profited by their experience.

From the best players of all schools in the League is chosen the Blackpool Secondary Schools' Netball Team. It was trained from January to March by Mrs. Orme (St. George's) and from September onwards by Miss Hazell (Bailey) and Mrs. Swain (Claremont). The team played in several tournaments with some success. In February, 1961, they travelled to Manchester and played St. Helens who beat them 10-5. In March they took part in a Lancashire Youth Tournament at Preston and won three out of four matches. Shortly afterwards they took part in a Tournament at St. George's where they won two out of three matches.

A new team was selected in September, but only managed to win one match. They travelled to Blackburn on October 7th, and lost to Blackburn "A", Burnley and Bolton. They beat Blackburn "B" 6-4. On October 21st they went to a Tournament at Leigh and lost to Leigh, Bolton and St. Helens.

All matches and most practices are held on Saturday mornings, and I feel that the team's lack of success is due to a lack of keenness on the part of some girls who are reluctant to devote their Saturdays to Netball. As the teachers concerned willingly take practices and matches, the girls concerned should feel it their duty to do likewise.

THE BLACKPOOL SCHOOLS' SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

(Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Wilson, Tyldesley County Secondary School)

The Cavalcade of Sport at the Tower Circus at the end of February was again presented by the Association. As usual, an interesting and varied programme of items connected with many different aspects of physical activity, was staged. About 200 schoolchildren, from those of infant-school age to sixth-formers took part and there were the usual outside items as well. The thanks of the Swimming Association are due to everyone who helped in any way.

Blackpool schoolchildren again achieved success in all stages of schools' competition—County, Division and National. The outstanding performance was that of D. Priestly (Claremont) who won the E.S.S.A. 15-18 Boys' Diving Championships.

Five swimmers were selected for the Lancashire Schools' team to swim against Cheshire, and against Yorkshire. In the County Championships the 15-18 boys' team swam an excellent race to gain first place in the Relay.

Altogether seven galas were attended by Blackpool swimmers.

The L.S.S.A. Intermediate Championships were staged in Blackpool on September 16th at the Lido Baths, by the Blackpool Association. Thanks are due to all the stewards, etc., both teachers and schoolchildren who worked so hard that afternoon.

Another successful event was the Inter-Schools' Swimming Gala held at the end of October at Derby Baths. This was the climax to eight hours of heats and preliminary events which were decided in September. During a magnificent afternoon's swimming, eleven new records were created, six in girls' events and five in boys' events. One of the records broken had stood since 1953.

The outstanding school this year was Claremont Girls' with 68 points for the Argenta Trophy, exactly twice as many as the runners-up, Tyldesley Girls (34 points).

The Amos Crompton Shield for the boys' events went to the Grammar School (47 points) and Palatine were second with $43\frac{1}{2}$ points.

It was our pleasure to welcome the Mayor and Mayoress of Blackpool, Alderman C. Cross and Mrs. Cross to both the Lancashire Schools' Gala and our own Inter-Schools' Gala. We thank them for their support.

We also congratulate Miss J. M. Parton (Collegiate School) who was elected Chairman of the Lancashire Schools' Swimming Association for the present year.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Organiser of Physical Education wishes to tender his sincere thanks and appreciation to all members of the Education Committee, the Parks Committee, the Baths Committee, the Tower and Winter Gardens Company, the First Assistant School Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Physical Education (Miss R. N. Dewey and Mr. E. E. Barnard), the Directors of Blackpool Football Club, the Committees of the Fylde and of the Thornton Cleveleys Rugby Union Football Clubs, the Blackpool and Fylde Fencing Club, the Keidokwai Judo Club, the Blackpool Basketball Club, the Officials of the Blackpool Swimming Club, and the Directors of Blackpool Cricket Club.

The Organiser also wishes to record his appreciation of all the help given by the Chief Education Officer and his Staff, the Head Teachers and Assistant Teachers of the Local Education Authority, without whose help and enthusiasm no lasting success could be achieved.

N. W. BROUGHTON.

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